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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27, 1872. NO. 145

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

The Legitimists in Antwerp—Ire of the Belgians Aroused—Trouble Expected.

ANTWERP, February 26.—Count de Chambord refuses to publish the manifesto of the monarchists in the French National Assembly, which was brought here by Count Monte. Deputations from a number of French towns arrived this morning and were received by Count de Chambord. The streets are again thronged and great excitement prevails. A number of officers have occurred between Clericals and Liberals. The gens d'armes were compelled to charge upon them to disperse the assemblage, and several were wounded.

Later—The excitement is increasing. The citizens have armed themselves with cudgels and are making most threatening demonstrations against strangers. Preparations are being made by the authorities to suppress the disorder.

M. Thiers is understood to be opposed to the continued residence of Count de Chambord at Antwerp.

There were some riotous demonstrations late last night. All large assemblages were dispersed by the gens d'armes.

ANTWERP, February 26, Evening.—A deputation from the city of Metz arrived here to-day, and were received by Count de Chambord. Deputations from other places continue to arrive.

Our Counsel Preparing a Reply to the British "Case."

PARIS, February 26.—The counsel of the United States before the Geneva Arbitration are preparing their reply to the case submitted by Great Britain. They think that England will finally consent to the arbitration, but that the Gladstone Ministry will be out of power before she reaches that determination.

German Police Search a Jesuit Establishment.

BERLIN, February 26.—The police entered and searched an establishment of Jesuits in Posen, and sealed up a quantity of papers.

Audacious Losing His Grip.

PARIS, February 26.—The impression prevails in all well informed quarters that the present King of Spain cannot cope with the difficulties by which he is beset and that a serious crisis in Spanish affairs is imminent.

The English Preparations for Thanksgiving.

LONDON, February 26.—In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Gladstone, replying to an inquiry made by Mr. Cochrane, admitted that her Majesty's Government had exchanged communications with foreign governments in regard to the International Society.

An army of workmen are engaged to-night in completing the preparations for the thanksgiving celebration to-morrow. Much has yet to be done before the distinguished guests through which the procession is to pass. Dense crowds of people are collected at the street corners in the meantime. At some principal points of attraction the pressure is so great that several persons have been injured, and it is reported that two were crushed to death. It is estimated that to-morrow a million human beings will be temporarily added to the population of the metropolis.

No Serious Outbreak in Antwerp.

ANTWERP, February 26, Evening.—Noisy and hostile crowds are promenading the streets, but there has been no serious rioting. Collisions between citizens and strangers are immediately stopped by the police, and all large crowds are dispersed.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, February 26.—After the thanksgiving ceremonies the Prince of Wales will make a tour of the Italian Lakes, staying about two months.

It is untrue that Lord Mayor Gibbons has been knighted.

PARIS, February 26.—Subscriptions to the national monetary fund to pay off the German war indemnity continues. The fund now amounts to twenty-three million francs.

PARIS, January 26.—It is now reported that M. H. Fournier, the present Minister of Finance at Stockholm, will be transferred to Rome. The *Temps* says the French bishops secretly encourage the Legitimists in their efforts to bring about the restoration of monarchy in France.

Marine News.

LONDON, February 26.—The steamers Minnesota, Abyssinia, Europa and Moselle arrived out.

The Markets.

LONDON, February 26, 5 p. m.—Consols, 92⅝; American securities quiet and steady; 5-20s, 92, 91⅞; do '65, 93⅜; do '67, 92; 10-40s, 88¾.

FRANKFORT, February 26.—5-20s, 92, 26.

PARIS, February 26.—Rentes 56f 65c.

LIVERPOOL, February 26.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 12 13-16d. Breadstuffs quiet; California wheat 12s 4d; red winter wheat 11s 9d a 12s. Flour 26s@7s. Corn 28s 6d. Cheese 70s.

CHICAGO.

A Presbyterian Divine on Woman's Mission in the Church—Arrival of the Japanese Embassy.

CHICAGO, February 26.—Rev. Dr. Patterson, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church in this city, preached last evening on the part woman is called to take in the mission of the church. The theme was suggested by the recent admission of Miss Smiley into Dr. Cuyler's pulpit in Brooklyn. During his sermon he admitted the following propositions, that it was not in accordance with Presbyterianism that woman should occupy the pulpit; that no such representative relation was ever assumed by woman or permitted to them under the Old Testament dispensation; that the apostles and ministers chosen by Christ were all men; that the Apostle Paul unequivocally forbids women to speak in public or usurp authority over man; that position assumed by the preacher was that of the early church, with the apparent exceptions of a few fanatical sects, and that it is expressly provided in the Constitution of the Presbyterian Church that all elders and deacons shall be male members.

The Imperial Japanese Embassy reached this city this morning 2:20, and were immediately escorted to their quarters at the Tremont House and Grand Central Hall by a Committee of Reception, consisting of French agents, Aurora, forty miles west of this. In the parlors of the Tremont House the leading members of the Embassy were met by Mayor Medill and a large number of city officials and leading citizens, and cordially greeted. After the introductions the Mayor welcomed the orientals in a very neat and appropriate speech, which was responded to in a feeling manner by Prince Iwakura.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 26, 1872.

DOINGS OF THE DAY.

In the case of Mayor Hall, three jurors were obtained and the Court adjourned.

The *Times* calls for a legislative investigation of the police headquarters, and of Chief Kelso's actions, stating that there is a mass of evidence in the hands of the Committee of Seventy showing a shameful state of corruption throughout the police department. They are said also to have conclusive evidence of frauds on the city which will soon secure either the arrest or flight of over five hundred city robbers.

Four policemen were attacked by Nineteenth street roughs early this morning, when a fearful fight ensued. Pistols were drawn and two of whom have been heretofore tried for murder. Two of the officers are believed to be fatally injured.

The funeral of Legrande Lockwood will take place to-morrow. The Stock Board will have no call of stocks or bonds during the day. The rooms will be open as usual for miscellaneous business.

In the Quarantine investigation to-day, the agents of several steamship lines testified to being satisfied with the management of quarantine affairs. Doctor Ceccarini, Chairman of the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health, testified to the health officer at quarantine only carrying out the orders of the Board of Health.

At the opening of the United States District Court this morning, Judge Blatchford charged the Grand Jury particularly relative to smuggling, bribery of public officers and to locking up money by banks.

The wife of Moses H. Grinnell died at Genoa, Italy, on the 25th inst., in the 72d year of Washington Irving. Her remains will be brought here for interment at Tarrytown.

Walter Roche completed his bail bonds to-day. It is said that the sureties for the funds alleged to have taken by him from the Bowling Green Savings Bank will be transferred to the United States Court, where the institution is in bankruptcy.

The first train of express goods from San Francisco since the snow blockade arrived to-day, ten days en route.

F. B. Conway, the actor, is recovering.

The tax rolls of Queens county for the last five years are reported missing from the County Treasurer's office.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 26, 1872, 7:30 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue rising on Tuesday, with clear weather and northerly winds from Pennsylvania to Maine, but remain stationary or falling with easterly winds and increasing cloudiness from the upper lakes to the South Atlantic and gulf coasts, the low barometer in Kansas comfortably extending east and southward, with threatening weather and possibly rain from Arkansas to Illinois, southeasterly winds will prevail on the gulf coast. Dangerous winds are not expected on Monday night. Other than northerly winds in New England.

Oliver C. Hall, known throughout the country as clerk at the Lindell Hotel, Planters House and Southern Hotel, in St. Louis, has been adjudged of unsound mind.

XLII CONGRESS.

Free Traders Defeated in the House.

Recommendations for Appointments to Office by Senators.

ARMS-SALE DEBATE CONTINUED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1872.

SENATE.

A bill was introduced by Mr. RICE, providing that persons held as prisoners of war or in hospital at the time or subsequent to the issuing of their commissions shall have the same pay and emoluments as if mustered at that date.

Mr. CONKLING offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the Senate of the number of recommendations for appointment to or removal from office, so far as can be ascertained, made to the present administration by persons now Senators from the States of New York, Missouri, Illinois and Nebraska respectively, giving such particulars as may be given in regard to such recommendation in regard to the persons whose appointment or removal was proposed, together with a statement of the number of cases in which action was taken in accordance with such recommendations respectively, of the number of such persons so appointed who have been removed, also whether any Senators have solicited appointments or removals in any sense other than by transmitting papers stating the character and qualifications of the applicants, and if so, what persons.

Mr. SAWYER moved to include South Carolina.

Mr. CONKLING accepted the amendment.

Mr. TIPTON moved to amend so as to include all the States.

Mr. CONKLING said he was willing to vote for a similar resolution applying to all the States, but he preferred to have this one pass unhampered as he desired the information asked for as soon as possible.

Mr. TIPTON said Mr. Conkling seemed to favor partial investigations.

Mr. SUMNER called attention to the fact that Messrs. Schurz and Trumbull had just taken their seats. The investigation must not be pressed behind the backs of the Senators concerned.

Mr. CONKLING said he had not noticed the absence of the Senators mentioned. He would be candid, and say that it was his own recommendations he wished to get at.

Mr. SCHURZ asked to have the resolution read, as he was absent when it was offered. The resolution was again read.

Mr. TRUMBULL—When this matter of recommendations to office was brought to the attention of the Senate on Friday by the Senator from Indiana [Morton], I did not think proper to reply to his observations; and when he stated that he had seen a tabulated statement showing the number of recommendations made by me, I thought it was a business very much beneath the Senate and beneath any Senator to be prowling about the Departments, trying to find out how many recommendations I were made by me or by any Senator, as if that had anything to do with the question then before the Senate. I shall make no opposition to this resolution. Let us have an investigation; and let it go further. I want to know who the sneaks are who go around to the departments seeking information of this kind. I want to know in whose instance it was that department officials have been making out tabular statements in reference to one of the members of this body. I want to know who called for that information, and whether it was required in the letter of all Senators or only in reference to one. Let us see who those persons are who go prowling around the departments, to the heads of departments for what purpose this information was sought—whether for a public purpose or for personal, mean and contemptible purposes. I am willing to have this resolution pass, but I trust that civil service reform is not to be defeated or corruption covered up by personal attacks on those who attempt to expose it. It is a matter of little concern to the people whether a Senator has recommended one or a thousand men for office, but it is of great importance to them to know whether improper, dishonest, corrupt men are put into office, and whether they are placed there for personal, mercenary and improper ends. I am willing that this resolution shall pass with the amendment I have suggested. If there is anything to be made out of it, let the Senators from Indiana and New York have the benefit of it. So far as I am concerned, I advise those Senators, "Lay on, McDuff; and damned be he who first cries, 'hold! enough'"

Mr. CONKLING said he would accept the amendment proposed by Mr. TRUMBULL.

Mr. MORTON—The statement I spoke of on Friday was not made out at my request. I do not know at whose request it was made out, but I had seen it. I should not have referred to it, however, but for the insinuations the Senator [Trumbull] had made in regard to many political and others lingering on the skirts of power for mercenary purposes. I have a right to denounce hypocrisy wherever I find it. If any man comes here and receives insinuations from me that I am seeking for patronage, while he himself has gone as far as any one in recommending to office; has recommended in writing and verbally; has even gone to the Executive and demanded personally the appointment of relatives and friends; has been persistent; has been importunate; if any such man comes on this floor and casts imputations on me, I have a right, without being criticized for it, to call attention to what he has done himself. In regard to providing around the departments, I have been the only one important during the session of Congress. I do not go to the departments once a year, where I suppose the Senator [Trumbull,] goes twenty times; and so far as sneaks are concerned, who is the sneak? Is it the man who comes here and casts imputations on Senators, impugns their motives, talks about their hanging on to the skirts of power, and attempts to make party capital by charges of that kind, when he has been one of the most importunate seekers for office, and has urged the appointment of his friends personally all the way through time and again? Now, I said that I had seen a statement showing that that Senator had made one hundred and three recommendations in writing to this administration. I believe that statement to be true, and that it will be verified under the resolution offered by the Senator from New York.

The resolution went over at the expiration of the morning hour, and the Senate resumed into the allegation of the frauds of French agents.

Mr. NYE addressed the Senate. He said that in this debate the purpose of destroying the Republican party had been openly avowed. This attack on the administration had been arranged by two distinguished Senators, and they flattered themselves that between them they would be able to "fetch" it. These attempts to destroy the party would fail.

Mr. NYE then made a few remarks on amnesty, and concluded by reading from a California paper a parody on "Excelsior," with a refrain at the end of each verse, "Anything to beat Grant."

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN followed. He said he was sorry to see in the published speech of the Senator from Missouri [Schurz] after this charge, after he had been silenced in reference to it, that he again repeated it.

Mr. SCHURZ—Does the Senator say that the charge has been disproven?

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN—I certainly say it has been disproven.

Mr. SCHURZ—What charge does the Senator refer to?

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN—I have stated it, sir, and do not propose to repeat.

Mr. SCHURZ—Well, then, sir, I will say that, in my opinion, no charge of fraud that has been made has been disproven. Does the Senator refer to what was called the discrepancy between the War Department and the Treasury Department account?

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN—I do.

Mr. SCHURZ—Then I misunderstood the Senator. I never made that charge, and I therefore did not retract it; and now I tell him that when I afterwards spoke of the mysterious disappearance of the papers, the record, I meant nothing but this, that there was a much larger sum paid by France than was received by this Government, the commission of Remington being known, and in considerable in the aggregate.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN—Then the Senator puts his charge on a weaker ground than I supposed. I did not suppose that he would have taken that horn of the dilemma. I should have clung to the other.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN then reviewed the facts as previously stated by Messrs. Harlan, Wilson and Conkling, and insisted that the government had carefully avoided selling arms to known agents of either of the belligerents, and had acted throughout in strict accordance with its neutral obligations. The Senator from Missouri must not be surprised at the sensitiveness of Americans for the interests of their country. In listening to that Senator's address, delivered in Chicago, in which he boasted of his German birth, he [Frelinghuysen] had plainly seen the cord of sympathy that vibrated between the speaker and his audience whenever the Fatherland was mentioned, and the Senator must remember Americans had the same feelings for their own country. This was a question between Germany and France, and it was nothing; the Senator would not dispute that. If he should succeed in making out his case against this country, it would excite the utmost joy of every American citizen. He would do that, must it not necessarily have the same effect on Germans at home and on the German government? After further remarks Mr. Frelinghuysen concluded with a eulogy on Gen. Grant and the Republican party. Without a vote the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A bill was introduced by Mr. PERRY, of Ohio, to preserve the independence of the several departments of the government, and to fix the penalty for responsibility to office in the civil service, and for removals from offices.

A bill removing political disabilities from a large number of persons in various Southern States was passed.

On motion of Mr. YOUNG, the Senate bill removing political disabilities from 3,624 persons named in it was passed under a suspension of the rules, without being read and with out the yeas and nays, which Messrs. MAYNARD and KILLINGER demanded.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill repealing the requirement of stamps on packages of jellies, mustards, sauces, canned and preserved fruits, vegetables and meats, &c. Passed under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. LYNCH offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to inquire into the sale of ordinance stores in the late Franco-German war, with power to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

Mr. COX moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill reducing the duty on pig iron to five dollars a ton or less, and insisted on a vote or a count by division.

The SPEAKER announced that the vote was 35 to 83, two-thirds in the negative.

Mr. COX demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered. The motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution was rejected, yeas 74, nays 99.

Mr. LEECH moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution declaring it to be the judgment of the House that the tax on manufactured tobacco should be a uniform tax of sixteen cents a pound.

Mr. DAWES remarked that that would take sixteen million dollars out of the treasury. The rules were not suspended by 80 to 68, less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill.

Mr. GARFIELD made a statement explanatory of the bill, which appropriates about six and a quarter millions. He accounted for the bill chiefly by the fact that for the first time the law requiring unexpended balances at the end of each year to be covered into the treasury went into effect on the 1st of July, 1871.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, took the opportunity by opposing the deficiency bill to speak of a coalition in the House between representatives of the iron interest and a portion the Democratic side of the House. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a petition which, he said, was one of the most important petitions ever presented to the House, being a petition from the wool manufacturers of New England, praying for the removal of the duties on raw wool and on bituminous coal, salt, iron and lumber required for machinery, and promising in that event that they will not only not ask protection for woolen manufactures, but will raise the wages of their workmen. If there was to be any discrimination, he was in favor of relieving the wool manufacturers of New England.

The bill was proceeded with until the clause was reached repealing the law which requires the publication of laws in newspapers. That being carried out of order on the ground that it is being general legislation, the committee rose and Mr. GARFIELD moved to suspend the rules so as to make it in order. The House, without taking a vote on Mr. Garfield's motion, adjourned.

Railroad Building at Crestline, O., Burned Yesterday—Spontaneous Combustion the Cause.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., February 26, 1872.

About nine o'clock this evening a large building belonging to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, located near the eastern extension works of this place and used as a store-room for oil and waste, was discovered on fire. Owing to the combustible nature of the contents, it was impossible to save it, but the efforts of the firemen prevented the fire from extending to the adjoining shops and engine-house. The loss will probably reach three thousand dollars. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is supposed to have resulted from spontaneous combustion.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Matters in Clarion County—Bully Hill—Cash-Up, &c., &c.

BUTLER AN OIL CENTER—THE TWENTY-TWO BELT—FROSTBURG OIL DEVELOPMENTS.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial

PARKER'S LANDING, February 26, 1872.

The developments in the oil region about Parker's Landing have fully demonstrated that the lately discovered belt of oil, known among operators as "the twenty-two degree belt," or a thousand men for office, but it is of great importance to them to know whether improper, dishonest, corrupt men are put into office, and whether they are placed there for personal, mercenary and improper ends. I am willing that this resolution shall pass with the amendment I have suggested. If there is anything to be made out of it, let the Senators from Indiana and New York have the benefit of it. So far as I am concerned, I advise those Senators, "Lay on, McDuff; and damned be he who first cries, 'hold! enough'"

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Punishment of Bribery and Corruption.

CRIMINALS HARD TO GET AT.

Recommendations for Appointments.

Quite a Breeze in the Senate.

AN INVESTIGATION TO BE MADE.

The Chicago Delegation Explain.

The House Heads the Senate Off

One of Its Committees Directed to Investigate the Arms Sales.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 26, 1872.

Punishment of Custom House Frauds.

The following is the letter of the Attorney General to District Attorney Davis, of New York, written by direction of the President, and heretofore given in substance:

"WASHINGTON, February 14, 1872.

"*Hon. Noah Davis, United States Attorney, New York:*

"SIR:—Referring to the recent investigation into the Custom House affairs by the committee of Congress in New York, it appears that certain persons engaged in the importation of goods into the United States have given presents, rewards or bribes to officers, or persons connected with the collection of the revenue, and that such persons or officers have accepted alluded to brick rings and other combinations which had already been formed among dealers in and manufacturers of all material that entered into the building process, and stated that the defeat of the bill would be the signal for an advance in prices which would crush enterprise in the work of restoring Chicago.

Governor Bross touched upon the constitutional feature of the proposed bill, and also upon another fact in connection therewith, of which the committee seemed to be ignorant. This was that the government had already received one duty upon all the materials which it was now proposed to let come in free. He thought that it would not just that the government should seek to profit through Chicago's calamity. Fifty million dollars of goods had been destroyed, on which twelve millions of dollars in duties had once been paid. This vast sum, which had been paid on goods that were utterly destroyed, must again be wrung from a generous people. All that was asked was that the rebate be granted where it was within the province of Congress to allow it.

Perkins Bass and Mr. Coburn concluded the remarks of the delegation, when the committee arose. The committee subsequently decided to give a hearing to Senators Chandler and Ferry against the bill to-morrow. Among the incidents of the committee session to-day was an acknowledgement from Chandler that Ogden's speech, showing his own vast lumber interests, was the hardest blow the enemies of the bill had yet received. Senator Ferry, who attempted to break the force of Scammon's argument as to lumber rings advancing prices, openly stated that he would sell his lumber one dollar per thousand cheaper for the next year than for the two years last past. Several members of the Chicago delegation dared Ferry to put that promise in writing, or to accept contracts for lumber then and there. No contracts have been made yet. It may be stated that Thomas Hayne and M. W. Fuller arrived this morning and will reinforce the delegation in labors as well as numbers. It is the unanimous determination of the delegation, as stated by Ogden to-day, to accept of no compromise upon Logan's bill. It has become evident within the last few days that there is a powerful lobby influence against the bill. This lobby represents those interests which imagine they will be injuriously affected by the bill. It seeks through misrepresentation to array strong elements against the bill. The delegation to-night are more sanguine than ever of final success. They do not expect to get the bill reported before the Senate committee earlier than they come to your knowledge, and if it be found that any such presents, rewards or bribes have been given or received in violation of the acts of Congress to prevent smuggling or to prevent and punish frauds upon the revenue, to prosecute and punish the offenders without unnecessary delay.

[Signed,] GEO. A. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General."

Mr. Davis has just replied, and after saying it will give him great pleasure to proceed with vigor in doing [illegible] Judge in Democrat. The Committee will begin to-morrow.

Mr. Nye's Speech.

Senator Nye had the largest audience of the session to-day. Ladies were allowed to fill the entire space back of the desks. Everybody expected a season of unalloyed amusement, but Nye abandoned his character of comedian, and attempted to be serious. The result was, the entertainment was voted on all hands to be a failure.

Defeat of the Free Traders in the House.

The vote in the House on the resolution to reduce the duty on pig iron from seven to five dollars was, it is claimed by the free traders, not a fair test of the question in issue, since several conformists and some pronounced free traders voted against the resolution on the ground that it was not good policy to interfere further by partial measures with the work of Ways and Means Committee. The vote upon the bill to reduce the internal revenue tax on tobacco was more nearly a test of the House, since it was asked simply as such, still some who favor this rate also voted against this, on the ground already given for opposing the pig iron resolution.

A Mistake of the Right Kind.

Senator Cameron does not like the President's selection of Collector of Philadelphia, on the ground that he is not a politician, and that more experienced and capable men could be found for the place. Cameron's opinion of the State next fall. For this, as well as other reasons, he thinks the President made a serious mistake.

Illinois Politics.

After conference with authorities at this point, Amos G. Babcock, who is now Chairman of the Republican State Central Convention of Illinois, telegraphed from here to-day that his committee will meet in Chicago on the 16th prox., for the purpose of making arrangements for the State Convention.

The Amended Steamboat Bill About Ready for Action by the House—Its Passage this Week Confidently Expected—The Committee on Commerce Well Done—A Bill to Regulate the Building of Bridges Over the Ohio.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 24, 1872.

On Tuesday, Mr. Townsend, of New York, was added to the sub-committee on the steamboat law, which now consists of Messrs. Negley, (Chairman,) Conger, Holman and Townsend. The latter was appointed that the ocean steamer interest might have a representative on the committee, along with those living upon the rivers and lakes. The members of this diminished interior organization have worked diligently upon the business committed to them, by night and by day, with the determination to have a report ready for the action of submission to the main committee, who will, undoubtedly, at once report it to the House. On Thursday evening their work of preparation was carried on at Gen. Negley's rooms, and continued until after midnight, when they adjourned and left the arrangement and finishing up in the hands of their Chairman, who did not go to the House on Friday, devoting the entire day to this bill. It is presumed that Mr. Negley will lay it before the full Committee on Commerce to-day; that it will be reported to the House, re-committed, ordered to be reprinted, and that it will pass the House and be sent to the Senate, before the close of the week.

The regulations and restrictions contained in this bill, have been framed and matured by many of the most experienced and capable steamboat men on the rivers, and have been devoted almost three months exclusively to the subject. The Ohio River interests have been duly shielded against the exactions of rapacious pilots, and the peculiar needs of towboats carefully protected, no provisions being left in the bill that can impair their efficiency or usefulness. The bill is now ready for its passage through the House, without alteration or amendment. So much time having been devoted to the matter by the committee, as well as the ablest steamboat men conversant with the management of steam vessels, such a thorough investigation by the examination of experts and a general research into facts derived from experience and experimental tests, has been carefully made, that to disregard the decisions thus arrived at would be to set aside the results of all these labors and pains, and to act in ignorance of the experience and inexperience. In such a case, what would all the researches and hard work of a committee be worth? Why refer business to committees at all, if their decisions are not respected? With the vast number of important matters before Congress, the investigations into their merits and the details of their preparation must always be performed by committees, or the wheel of legislation would be blocked. Besides, the Committee on Commerce has great weight in the House, and it is very unusual to alter its work, or reverse or change its decisions. Nothing like it has been done this session.

Mr. Beer, of Indiana, on leave, introduced a bill to regulate the construction of bridges hereafter across the Ohio river, so as not to interfere with navigation. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce, where it was amended in some of its details, and reported to the House yesterday by Judge Holman. When it passes no more special legislation will be wanted for bridging the Ohio. It contains ample provisions for the protection of the navigation and against delays to the building of bridges. The whole matter is handed over to the United States Engineer Department, with the limitation of four hundred feet channel spans and forty feet elevation above high water mark. The engineers will decide where the true channel is, and the direction of the current, so that it shall run straight between the piers.

The sun is shining brightly to-day, diffusing a genial warmth that has thronged the avenue with splendid equipages, and the sidewalks with the fair and fashionable of Washington, of either sex, that have good looks or fine clothes to display, mingled with those who have neither. A happy prelisposition to enjoyment is the result, and the whole country giving to the whole the appearance of a gay and motley throng. The same influences, too, have called forth the birds, whose cheering chants in the trees about the capital offer an interesting earnest of the approach of spring.

WASHINGTON, February 26, 1872.

CHANGES IN THE GENERAL ORDER BUSINESS PROPOSED BY COLLECTOR ARTHUR.

Gen. Arthur, Collector of the port of New York, has written a letter to Secretary Boutwell, in which he expresses the opinion that a complete reorganization of the general order business cannot be effected without additional legislation, and suggests that no steamship should be allowed to discharge cargo under general order within less than two full business days after arrival. The Collector also says:

"It seems to me that the following changes in the existing system may be properly made: I propose to divide the water front of the city into districts, making four or more upon the North river and five upon the East river in New York, and to designate one subordinate of class 3, in each district, to which all goods removed under general order from vessels landing within the district shall be sent. I propose also to designate six or more similar warehouses in Brooklyn, and one at Hunter's Point, in addition to this, I propose to permit the several steamship companies to select any one store located in the district in which their ships land as a warehouse for the storage of unclaimed goods arriving by their vessels respectively, subject, however, to the single condition that neither a steamship company nor any person connected with it shall have any interest in or control over the wharehouse so designated. It seems to me that any system which continued the control of the carrier over imported goods after they leave the ship affords undue facility for frauds on the government and increased difficulty in detection."

To this letter Mr. Boutwell replies as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 26.

SIR: I had your letter of the 22d before the President, and I am authorized to say that he approves the main features of your plan for the storage of general order goods. The change should be made with as little delay as the nature of the case will permit. In the reorganization of the general order business political influences and personal interests should be set aside. Having been made the agents of the Government secure, the President's wish is that the work shall be so arranged and conducted as to give the largest facilities to merchants with the least possible cost. The details of organization must be left to your judgment.

GEN. BABCOCK'S SALARY.

Statements having been made to the effect that Gen. Babcock holds four positions, drawing a salary for each, it is proper to say that this is a mistake. The records of the Treasury Department show that since the inauguration of President Grant, Gen. Babcock has drawn but one salary, and that is attached to the position of Major of Engineers.

SPANISH CANARDS EXPLODED.

The friends of Cuba in Washington deny the truth of the Havana dispatch that Gen. Agramonte has surrendered to the Spaniards, and say he commands the department of Canaguay. The person reported as having surrendered is Captain Agramonte, who was on Jordan's staff.

Incendiary Attempts.

Two or three attempts to fire buildings in the city have been reported to the Fire Marshal within the past forty-eight hours. The latest attempts were made Sunday night—one to fire a carpenter shop on Denny alley, and the other to burn a dwelling on Webster street. These attempts should put the police on the alert. The night watchmen should be specially enjoined by the Mayor to keep a close surveillance of the movements of all suspicious persons, and those found under questionable circumstances, and unable to give a satisfactory account of themselves, should be arrested and locked up.

ALLEGHENY.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

AN alarm was sounded last evening about half-past seven o'clock from box No. 4, corner of Beaver avenue and Greenwalt street, occasioned by the burning out of a chimney near the car stables.

THE Allegheny City Teachers' Association will hold their next meeting in the Hall of the Fourth ward school house, on Friday evening, March 8. A good programme will be prepared and an interesting time is anticipated.

AN old Frenchman, named Henry Bonde, died at the poor farm yesterday in the ninetieth year of his age. Bonde had been on the farm about a year. He had children living in Lawrenceburg, Ind., but they refused to support him, when he was taken in charge by the Board.

WM. B. Ross is still engaged in hunting up the illegal voters who registered at the last election. He preferred two charges on yesterday before Alderman Crist, against Bach, proprietor of a tavern in the Sixth ward, one for selling liquor on Sunday, and the other for selling to minors. Warrant issued.

The First Ward School Building.

For some time past rumors were current throughout the First ward that the school building, back of Diamond alley, was to be built at once. In order to ascertain the exact condition of the building the School Board engaged the services of Mr. James Gilleland, a builder, and Messrs. Ralph & Peebles, architects, to examine the premises. Messrs. Ralph & Peebles reported that, while they believed the building was safe, it was not substantial as it should be, and recommended that an iron girded and iron column be placed under the floor of each room, which would render the building safe. The architect of Mr. Gilleland was the same in purport as that of the architects, and he also recommended great improvements by which the building could be made more substantial.

The Semple Robbery.

Gorman and Krozier, who were arrested on suspicion of being connected with the Semple robbery, had a final hearing last evening. The hearing was private. A very large attendance was on hand, and between three and four hundred were unable to gain admittance. Samuel McMinn, proprietor of the tavern in the room of which the rob

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1872.

The *Gazette's* notion of what constitutes a Republican "is peculiar." According to its doctrine, no member of the State Legislature can properly be said to belong to the Republican party, unless he be an enemy of Colonel McCLURE. For intellectual perspicacity and political ingenuousness commend us to that journal.

THE merchants and business men of New York city would seem to have become really alarmed at the prospect of the passage of the bill pending in the Legislature of that State to cede lands to the United States Government for the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, which, in a series of resolutions passed on Change last Saturday, they characterized as an attempt to divert trade and commerce from that emporium. Commerce, however, is governed by its own laws, and in this age of invention and progress, is apt to take the shortest and straightest road to its mark. If the canal is really demanded by the mercantile necessities of the age, notwithstanding the protest of New York city, it will sooner or later be constructed. These matters should be looked at from a higher standpoint than that of mere immediate interest.

GENERAL thanksgiving services will be held throughout England to-day for the recovery of the Prince of Wales. The ceremonies at St. Paul's Cathedral will be very grave and imposing, preparations for which have been in progress for several weeks past. Queen VICTORIA will be present in state. The grand old Cathedral will hold from eighteen to twenty thousand people, and it will probably be crowded to its utmost capacity. While it is foolish to suppose that sickness itself can work any moral transformation in its victims, it is to be hoped that the reflections produced by it, and by the thanksgiving over his recovery may exert a wholesome influence on the future life of the Prince. Certain it Is that if his character is so hard and obdurate as to resist these influences he will not be likely to exhibit a very exalted conception of the duties and privileges of his rank hereafter.

A few weeks ago the Louisville *Ledger*—straight-out Democrat—announced that a very great change for the better was taking place in Democratic prospects. "From being cloudy," it exclaimed, "the skies are fast brightening, and the whole political horizon is brilliant with hues that herald coming victories." That being the case, the *Ledger* opposed the Democracy surrendering to a fragment of the Republican party, and insisted that the Liberals should come to the Democrats if they were sincere in their desire to overthrow the Republican party. Following close upon the heels of this demand that the party should stand by its colors, came the passage of a bill by the Kentucky Legislature empowering negroes to acquire and hold land; succeeded by the admission of a colored lawyer to the Louisville bar. These indications of the rapid growth of Democratic principles have now been strengthened by the demise of the *Ledger* itself. Further comment is perhaps unnecessary.

IN yesterday's COMMERCIAL we made some reference to the considerably enhanced prices in all kinds of wool, and the improbability that any decline will take place in the ruling rates of the staple for at least a year to come. We learn from persons who have paid practical attention to the subject, that it is probable the best grades of Pennsylvania and Ohio wool will be worth from eighty to eighty-five cents per pound the coming season. As we remarked yesterday, the stock on hand in the seaboard cities of this country as well as in the wool markets of Europe, has been reduced to an unprecedently low figure, while the Western markets are entirely cleared of supplies. A large number of buyers have lately started for the Western sheep-raising States for the purpose of purchasing the incoming clip on the sheep's back. Yet, notwithstanding the high price of the staple, it is reported that many farmers in the wool producing sections who do not take the papers and are not posted as to the markets, continue to slaughter their flocks and sell the carcasses at a dollar to a dollar and a half each, to the serious impairing of their own fortunes thereby.

THE questions of Indian citizenship and the title to Indian lands continue to engross the attention of the Indian Committees in both Houses of Congress. The Oklahoma bill, which divides a portion of the Indian lands among members of different tribes, and escheats the remainder to the United States, is still under consideration by the House Committee. This bill proposes the admission of the State of Oklahoma, and makes franchises to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and the Atlantic and Pacific Railroads. A singular feature connected with the measure is the presence in Washington of a number of Indian lobbyists, one of whom, who owns nearly three thousand acres of land at the proposed junction of the two roads, is working in the interest of the railroad men and others who want a Territorial government. But the great majority of the Indians are opposed to the measure, and it would seem that, while the interests of white progress ought not to be overlooked, they should still be held subsidiary to the main question of the rights of the Indians themselves. When, under the administration of Mr. JEFFERSON, these tribes were removed from the States where they were, they received the most solemn guarantees a Government could give, that of Commonwealth homes they should have their own Government, and that no changes should be made in their condition without their consent. This policy has run through more than half the history of the Government, and in the main has worked well; and it does not appear that the chronic covetousness which, regarding any land held by Indians as property that may be seized, is now sapping and mining at the doors of Congress to secure possession of some nine million acres of valuable lands, is a sufficient justification for repudiating our pledges and turning our Indian policy into a farce. While the speedy absorption of the Indians is to be desired, it is quite plain that no Government which does not meet with their acceptance is likely to do them any good. The subject is beset with difficulties, and it is to be hoped Congress will proceed in the matter with the utmost circumspection.

WHATEVER may be the ultimate results of the Senate debate upon the question of the sale of arms to France, it is pretty clear that the Germans of the country do not feel greatly aggrieved at the course pursued by the government in that matter, or entertain any purpose of withdrawing their confidence from the Republican party on that account. The St. Louis correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* says, in a recent letter:

"MR SCHURZ is very popular with his German fellow-citizens, who naturally feel proud of one of their countrymen who has achieved such distinction in a foreign land, and he is moreover one of the editors of the most influential German paper here; yet with all these advantages in his favor, and they are by no means inconsiderable, he cannot move these sturdy people in the least from their convictions. At the next election they will vote for the regular nominee of the party, although he should prove to be General Grant, the man least of all acceptable to them."

The New York *Handels Zeitung*, the greatest German journal of commerce, and well-known for its political fairness and impartiality, says,

"We are no means inclined to speak in favor of the sale of arms, and wish that the affair be thoroughly examined. But we must call the attention of our readers to our remarks at the commencement of the year: 'That many things in the course of this year would in some way or other be connected with the election of President.' General Grant is accused of things of which he is entirely innocent, and attacked for everything he has done or not done. With more or less justice the abuses of the general order system have been charged to Grant. The latter ordered the abolishment of said abuse, but he has scarcely done so when those who demanded it declare he did it now for the sake of influencing the next election."

While the passionate tumult of assertion and denial may tend to confuse the minds of mere politicians, it is quite evident that neither the Germans nor the masses of the people at large believe the President to have been swayed by improper motives in the general order system or the sale of arms to France, and that their confidence in the general integrity of the administration is unimpaired by anything which has yet taken place.

AMERICAN DIPLOMATISTS.

If on hearing CATACAZY a testimony in his own case, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF was satisfied, as he probably was, that the Russian minister received unjust treatment in Washington, the Prince may have been somewhat gratified by subsequent events. Russian journals, one of them believed to receive its inspiration from the government, when reviewing CATACAZY'S recall, boldly expressed the opinion that English intrigue had been at the bottom of the insult offered to Russia in the person of its representative. England, the writer asserted, had long resented the firmly established friendship between America and Russia, and was led by very strong motives to labor for its dissolution. Though no positive evidence of the fact could be adduced, there could be no reasonable doubt, it seemed, that by the use of some unworthy arts of misrepresentation and calumny, the American government had been induced to put a wrong construction on M. CATACAZY'S words and actions, and thus to gratify the long cherished wishes of one of Russia's most perfidious and persistent enemies. This view of the CATACAZY affair was evidently popular in St. Petersburg, and, no doubt, helped to dictate or suggest the course concerning it which the Russian government has pursued. It has maintained in a dignified way the *role* of a man who feels himself lowered in the estimation of a friend by some influence for which the friend is not responsible, and who, with patient reserve, trusts to time for the vindication of his own character and for the exposure of his enemy. While in the Russian newspapers the fullest effect has been given to the reception of the Grand Duke in this country as evidence of the continued affection of the American people for Muscovy, the CZAR and his family, always attentive to the American Minister, have recently paid Mr. CURTIN extraordinary attentions. What use the Russian press will make of the present state of the Alabama controversy it is easy to guess, and if England finally refuses to go before the Geneva tribunal, the failure will, of course, be placed in moral connection with CATACAZY'S refinement, as evincing a manifest interposition of NEMESIS, and as a striking illustration of the inspired saying, "the wicked worketh a deceitful work." The homily may ever go farther, and in the rupture of our sudden friendship with England and in the tendency towards a renewal of our ancient flirtation with Russia, we may be reminded of the refrain in Thalaba: "Blindly the wicked work the righteous will of heaven!"

We need hardly say that English journals dwelled with more contempt than indignation the charge of their Muscovite *confreres*, that British diplomacy had anything to do with CATACAZY'S dismissal. Indeed, refutation seemed easy, as, without relying upon past reputation or established character, they were able easily to account for the affront on general grounds. The Graeco-Russian's proceedings had been so void of tact and so inconsistent with principles generally respected among Anglo-Saxon nations, that his recall was the proper effect of his own conduct; and then, the radical respect with which Americans look upon the English people and their desire to be respected by them, feelings which no grounds of just complaint have ever sufficed to destroy, and above all, the material advantages of friendly relations between John and Jonathan, sufficiently account for their reconciliation or attempt to become reconciled, without reference to Russian interests in the matter. In fact, it was quite childish to fancy that the fictitious or sentimental alliance between America and Russia could for a moment stand in the way of the conclusion of the Washington Treaty.

But while it is quite certain that English influence had no hand in CATACAZY'S recall, it may not be so certain that Russian suggestion has had no influence in prompting the steps which the Spanish Government has lately taken to prevent the return of Mr. SICKLES to Madrid. At any rate, we may fairly enough fancy that the report of the fact will not be heard of without a degree of satisfaction by Mr. CATACAZY and his patron in St. Petersburg. They may at least suspect that the example set by the American Government in his case encouraged the Spaniards to do what, in the absence of such stimulus, they would not have done. Though we may believe that no insult was given or intended, yet to ask for the recall of an ambassador or minister resident does imply a measure of self-assertion on the part of a government, which may slightly ruffle the pride of any proud nation. Singularly the reasons assigned in the SICKLES case are precisely the reasons assigned in the CATACAZY case, and it would not be at all surprising, if within the next five or six months, we should have to record a series of incidents of the same kind. The truth is that it is a rather common thing for men sent by the American Government to represent it in foreign countries to disregard those rules of courtesy and attention which diplomatists in general hold sacred. As the spokesmen of "the almighty nation, each of whose members is a prince by right divine," many of them have been wont to act in a manner more creditable to the soundness of their politics than to their knowledge of or respect for national traditions and social customs, and they have sometimes owed the toleration they enjoyed, partly to the fame of the Great Republic, partly to good natured indulgence for personal idiosyncrasies, and partly, perhaps, to contempt for the individual functionary. While men of a certain distinction have always been sent to represent us at the Russian capital, it is, we believe, notorious, that in at least two instances, a good many years ago, the American ambassador at that court, through his forgetfulness of the inexorable requisitions of etiquette made heavy demands upon the amiability of the CZAR. In fact, unless we mistake, it has not been unusual for our compatriots at foreign courts, in virtue of their American birth and breeding, to feel about etiquette as the Emperor SIGISMUND felt about grammar; *imperator non et supra grammaticam*. That they should all exercise diplomatic reticence touching the acts of the government to which they are accredited, or abstain from loudly contrasting monarchical subjection with glorious American liberty, would perhaps be to ask too much.

We have referred to these eccentric and independent diplomatists, simply to indicate indirectly some of the grounds on which it is possible that other governments besides that of Madrid, stimulated to a sense of their duties and rights by American example, reinforced by a hint from Prince GORTCHAKOFF, may ask for the recall of our representatives. Let us, however, trust that in general they are still to enjoy their ancient privileges.

With reference to the dissatisfaction of the Italian government with Mr. MARSH, we can only regret the blunder of the State Department in publishing the private letter which has caused the difficulty. Of the American representatives abroad, not one does the country more credit, or is better qualified for the position he holds than Mr. MARSH.

THE United States Government having decided to change the site of its buildings in Chicago, the question arises what to do with the old structure? The walls of the old postoffice are said to be still in excellent condition, and capable of being made very serviceable. The building, however, is reported to be unsuitable for mercantile purposes, and the journals of that city therefore suggest that the Government should present the building to Chicago for the public library which she is soon to possess. It is said that it can be easily made fire proof, and could be made ready for use by next fall, if work were commenced on it early in the spring. There are many men in Congress who are anxious to make Chicago the receipt of a public benefaction, especially if she will forego certain easements in legislation which she is now seeking. There are other legislators in Washington who, doubtless, would be glad to do a generous deed to the afflicted city on general principles. The project is one that ought not to excite jealousy or opposition in any quarter. A number of prominent citizens of Chicago are moving in the matter, and several consultations have been held with Mayor Medill, on the subject, who will lay the subject before the authorities at Washington in a few days.

IT is to be hoped the report which comes from Washington concerning the probability that the House Committee on Public Lands will soon report a bill to reserve the remainder of the national domain for actual homestead settlement, may turn out to be true—or at least that some comprehensive and stringent measure may be recommended and acted upon which will have the effect of putting a peremptory stop to the incessant schemes of the lobbyists and landsharks for obtaining possession of our yet unoccupied acres. While there is no doubt that the past liberal policy of Congress in granting lands for the construction of railroads has been upon the whole productive of more good than harm, the time would seem to have arrived when it is necessary to cry a halt, since with the rapid increase of our population the date is by no means distant when every available remaining rood will be needed for settlement and cultivation.

AN important trial of fire-proof composition was made at Washington the other day, under the direction of the Secretaries of the Treasury and Navy. An iron chest, sixteen inches in diameter, with a lining of six inches of the composition, also containing a wooden box four inches in diameter, in which were deposited papers, money and matches, was placed in the blast furnace of the navy yard, and different metals placed all around it. After being subjected to an almost continuous blast of three hours; and after all the metals were melted, the chest was left in the furnace until the next afternoon, when, under direction of the representatives of the government, the three chests were opened, and the contents were found to be in exactly the same condition as when they were put in, and the matches were used to light cigars with. The fire-proof composition is the discovery of two gentlemen of Detroit, one of whom was present at the trial.

THE latest invented building material is marbleized glass. It is said to require the closest examination to detect it from genuine marble. It can be made plain, white or variegated, to suit any taste or requirement, and it is claimed that for ornamental house fronts, floors or pavements, this marbleized glass is superior to marble in durability. It will maintain its colors, they being indestructable. A patent on this invention has been taken out, and it is thought that the great cheapness of this marbleized glass, as compared with marble, will bring it into general use for house fronts, floors and ornaments.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The most shocking boy we ever heard of resides in Norfolk, Virginia. He is so charged with electricity that it is said he sends a shock through a line of men, similar to that from a galvanic battery.

The demand for fire-proof building material is said to have stimulated the manufacturers of artificial stone at the West to such a degree that it is estimated that not less than fifty different compositions have been put upon the market since the Chicago fire, each purporting to be indestructible.

A floating iron tank, shaped as a vessel, has just arrived at Boston from the West Indies, with a cargo of 85,000 gallons of molasses.

A party of spiritualists have purchased a fine piece of farming property in California, on which they intend to establish themselves in a sort of community life, taking the Oneida colony of New York as a model. All property is to be in common. The ground will be apportioned out to the various families, and the profits will go into a common purse, to be equally distributed.

The Signal Service Bureau has determined to make Western river news a specialty, and will incorporate in the daily reports all sudden changes in the stage of water.

There is a farmer in Western New York who is deliberately starving himself, in consequence of his business last year having proved unprofitable. Five weeks ago he betook himself to his bed, and has since refused to take food. His wife has set before him all kinds of dishes, but during the past five weeks he has eaten nothing except an ounce of toast. He occasionally takes a piece of ice in his mouth the family have frequently watched to see if he did not go into the pantry during the night, but thus far have not been able to catch him doing so, neither has anything been missed. He is now reduced to a skeleton. He says his desire is to die. He refuses to receive visits from either his neighbors or physicians.

In the rapid process of Americanizing their institutions, the English have at last introduced the American oyster "in the shell" into England, and, as their experience is in all other similar experiments, they like it. An advertisement in the *Pall Mall Gazette* informs the British public that a Liverpool firm will receive orders for any quantity, delivered anywhere from tri-weekly arrivals. These oysters are taken from their native beds only the day before shipment; they are packed "as advised by an eminent naturalist," and delivery may be made from relays in English waters if preferred. The Liverpudlians describe these American oysters as "fresh, fat and luscious; better raw and very much better cooked than English oysters; twice the meat of natives, and less than half price."

A new disease, termed by the doctors diphtaditic rheumatism, has appeared in various portions of the West. It first manifests itself in the form of a violent sore throat, not unlike the diptheria, and then assumes the rheumatic form, settling in the neck, limbs or some other portion of the body.

The Academy of Sciences at New Orleans, in conjunction with the Mechanics Institute, proposes the establishment of a Polytechnic school, for technical instruction in the physical sciences and mechanical arts.

The late order of the War Department, which directs that the Apache Indians, in Southern New Mexico, shall be removed to a reservation in the Tulerosa Valley, has been received with much satisfaction by the law-abiding citizens of that Territory. The Tulerosa Valley lies at a distance of about one hundred and twenty miles from Silver City. It is surrounded by mountains, difficult of access, but having an abundance of all kinds of game. There is no settlement nearer to it than ninety miles, and for this reason it is especially favorable.

Every now and then a scientific opinion, upon which the world has long acted, is attacked by somebody who undertakes to show that it is not scientific at all. An English physician now declares that hard water is better than soft, in proof of which he adduces the fact that the best specimens of the English race are to be found in hard water districts, and shows that the general death rate in England is lowest where the water is hardest, and highest where it is softest.

The Hudson Bay Company are putting on two steamers above Winnepeg, Manitoba, which, connecting with the Red river terminus, will give through connection to the Rocky Mountains.

A specimen of water-worn flint, undistinguishable from chalk flint, has been found near the top of Mount Katahdin. This would seem to prove that the thickness of the ice sheet which broke up all the surface of New England to great depths could not have been less than 8,000 feet.

At Niblo's Garden, New York, the sensational feature of the play at present holding the boards is an Egyptian snake dance—the dancer being a beautiful Oriental girl, and the snake an anaconda which could strangle a horse. She takes it around her neck, lays it against her bosom, and dances with it in the air while the snake darts out its tongue between two eyes which seem to spit fire. The audience is transfixed with horror, and they feel relieved when she finally goes through the pantomime as if she were charmed, and then bitten by the snake. Falling on the floor the audience shudder for fear the snake has really bitten her; and the snake is left in a coil upon the stage. They say this beautiful girl is curiously affected by the snake. She goes off the stage unconcerned, but she breathes as if she had gone through a trying ordeal—just escaping death. She breathes fast, a hectic flush is upon her cheek, cold drops of sweat stand upon her forehead, and she does not recover her usual composure for some hours.

A suit in admiralty, commenced sixteen years ago, has just been decided in New York. The entire amount involved in the litigation was one hundred dollars. It would be interesting to know how many times this sum the proceedings have cost both parties.

The old Catholic party of Europe has received an important reinforcement in the accession to their ranks of the Vicar of the Church of the Madelaine, Paris, who has published a letter in which he vigorously protests against the dogma of Papal infallibility, the occasion which gave rise thereto being the decision of the Archbishop that the sacraments could not be administered to persons who rejected the dogma, nor the mass celebrated by priests who did not subscribe to it. M. Michaud says that rather than submit his conscience to the tyranny sought to be imposed upon it, he resigns his church preferment. His friends, he says, tell him he will be excommunicated, but he cares not. He will still be a priest. He will baptise, marry, confess, bury, and give absolution whenever called upon, and he will wait for better times when he may again preach. Meanwhile he declares his purpose of writing and unmasking the Ultramontanists. He has called a committee to meet at his house, in connection with anti-Ultramontanist committees of Russia, Germany, England, Italy and Spain; and as soon as sufficient money is collected, he says, churches will be opened in which independent priests will try the question, whether the Gospel is to govern the Pope, or whether the Pope is to supplant Christianity by the Syllabus. The letter of the courageous father is in some respects the boldest utterance concerning the rights of conscience which the proceedings of the late Ecumenical Council have provoked.

A RECENT letter from Europe concerning the progress of the Old Catholic movement, mentions, incidentally, that the Papal dogma of infallability is working to the advantage of the Greek Church. Several conversions are reported, the most interesting of which is that of a Dane by birth but an American citizen by naturalization, Dr. Bjoering, who was a zealous Catholic missionary and professor of physhophy in the seminary at Baltimore. Being unable to assent to infallibility, Dr. Bjoering entered the orthodox church, was ordained at St. Petersburg and returns to the United States to preach the Greek faith. On the occasion of his ordination a mass was celebrated in English at the Church of the Academy, and he received full powers from the metropolitan of St. Petersburg to found an orthodox church, of which he appointed archpriest.

ELECTRICITY has achieved a new triumph. A French physician has recently shown that electricity is an efficient remedy for the evil effects of excessive drinking on the human nose. He says that by the application of an electric current to noses even of the most Bacchanalian hue, the flesh may be made "to become again as the flesh of a little child;" and he supports his assertion by a cure performed on the proboscis of a patient of his own, a lady of high rank. To tipplers, therefore, a pocket battery may be expected hereafter to prove as great a necessity as a pocket book. "Your nose is too highly colored, my friend. Permit me to give it the proper tone."

The extraction of petroleum is about to be commenced on a large scale in California, at a point thirty-five miles northwest from Los Angeles. Tunnels have been cut from seventy to one hundred feet deep, and all produce good petroleum. The boring is according to the principle of artesian wells, and the same as practised in this State. The petroleum is led through iron pipes to large tanks, and is dipped with buckets from the springs. The cost of refining is about two cents per gallon upon a small scale, and one and a half cents upon a large scale. The quantity of refined petroleum from one hundred gallons of crude is from sixty to sixty-five gallons. The residuum is valuable for gas purposes, fuel, etc.

ANOTHER THRILLING MENAGERIE SCENE.

The Elephant "Romeo" Tries to Kill His Keeper—Providential Escape from Death.

In Saturday's COMMERCIAL we gave an account of the narrow escape, at Philadelphia, last Thursday, of the wild beast tamer in the employ of Mr. Forepaugh, from a fearful death from an enraged tiger. It was at first thought that the trainer escaped from the tiger's den with only a few scratches. This was a mistake. It seems that when the tiger leaped upon him it seized him by the right shoulder with its jaws, and bore him to the floor. In addition to this wound he has two others—one a ragged rip upon the right leg, and the other a fearful gash on the right side above the hip, which exposes the entrails. He is confined to his bed, but is not thought to be in a critical condition.

Terrible as was this tiger scene it came very nearly being eclipsed on the same day. A few hours after the above occurrence Mr. Forepaugh went into the stable occupied by "Romeo," the celebrated trick elephant, to put him through his customary lessons. Just for a moment Mr. Forepaugh turned to look through a chink in the boards at the training amphitheater, where the horses were being exercised. This was the moment "Romeo" was waiting for. Like a flash he extended his huge trunk, entwined it about the body of his keeper, and threw him up against the roof of the stable. Fortunately the keeper fell upon a pile of blankets, where he lay stunned and helpless. At this instant, when the trunk of the elephant was lapped around the foot of the prostrate man, in order to drag him within nearer reach, and complete the work of death, a brother of Mr. Forepaugh entered, and seeing his danger, sprang at once for the training-spear, which he repeatedly buried to the barb in the trunk of the beast before he would release his hold. When he did so, Mr. Forepaugh was at once dragged from his perilous position, considerably bruised, but not seriously injured. This elephant is the most vicious animal of the kind in the country. He is beyond all odds the best performing elephant in the country, and is for that reason extremely valuable, or he would have been killed long ago by reason of his malicious fits that come upon him by spells.

PERSONAL.

Edwin Forrest has just engaged Miss Gertrude Kellogg, of New York, to support him during his tour through New York and the Eastern States. She will play Julie de Mortimer, Ophelia, Cordelia, Desdemona, Marianne, &c.

Commodore Worden, Superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, states officially that the conduct of the Japanese admitted as students at that institution has been and is excellent. They regularly attend the religious services.

Harry Dickens, son of the great novelist, has graduated at Cambridge with high honors, and Mrs. Collins, his sister, has made her debut as an artist in water colors.

It is said that King Amadeus, of Spain, is so suspicious of his subjects and the members of his household that he imagines every time he has a pain in his stomach or a cold in his head, that he is poisoned.

Charles L. Wilson, editor of the Chicago *Journal*, has received from New York an elegant silver coffee urn, presented to him by the buffalo-hunting party, among whom were Gen. Sheridan, James Gordon Bennett, Jr., L. W. Jerome, Gen. Slager, Buffalo Bill, and others, for having brought down the first elk.

There is a report from England that the Tories contemplate deposing Disraeli, and making Lord Derby (formerly Lord Stanley,) their leader.

Senator Wilson's sixtieth birthday occurred last Friday. Besides other testimonials of esteem, he was presented by Mr. Sherman, a New York banker, with a cane manufactured for him from a piece of the timber of Farragut's flagship, by a mechanic in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Henry Ward Beecher occupied a private box at the recent concert of the colored jubilee singers at New Haven, and, in response to an invitation to address the audience, reminded them of the time in 1860, when, after lecturing at that place, he was obliged to call upon the police to protect him. He congratulated New Haven on the change in public sentiment toward the colored people.

Here is a neat sample of a personal item from a local journal in India: "We are very glad to learn that the marriage of Mr. Raghoonathdas Madhowdas, a Kupola Bania merchant of Bombay, with Dhuncoorbai, the daughter of Shet Godhurdas Mooradas, and the widow of Lachmichand Dhurmsey, was celebrated at Chinchpoogly.

The people of Indiana have organized an association to provide for erecting a suitable monument to President Lincoln's mother, whose remains rest in an unmarked grave, on a beautiful hill top in the northern part of Spencer county, in that State.

Chicago Since the Fire.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

The effect of the fire upon the population has been much less than was expected, and much less than it would probably have been upon the population of any other city. In June, 1871, our population was 298,977, according to the national census. In October, over 100,000 were driven from their homes, and many thousands of these were deprived of their ordinary means of employment. Nevertheless, the exodus which continued for a few weeks has been compensated by the return of fugitives and by the new migration hither, and the close of the year saw Chicago with a population hardly reduced from what it was when the fire took place.

The greatest loss was in our manufactures; the want of machinery postponed the resumption of the branch of business for much longer than others, but at this time nearly all branches of manufacture in operation here before the fire have been resumed, most of them on a scale of increased magnitude, while others formerly unknown have begun, and find themselves engaged in a prosperous and growing business.

The extent of the grain trade for 1871 shows how little the means of carrying on this business was impaired by the fire. Though six elevators, containing 4 million and a half bushels of grain, and having a storage capacity of two millions and a half of bushels, were destroyed, the receipts of grain and their successful storage have been unprecedented. Never in the history of Chicago was there such an aggregate of grain of store as at the present time. The receipts of grain, including flour, for the year 1871, reached the aggregate of 83,518,202 bushels, the highest figures of any previous year being in 1868, when they reached 69,680,253 bushels. The increase in live stock over previous years has also been great. The number of hogs packed during the season is 1,113,063, against 850,500 to same date of last year. Our receipts and shipments of lard, meats, seeds, wool, salt, and lumber, and of nearly all other articles, were also largely in excess of last year. The foreign trade of the city had largely increased. The establishment of a direct line of propellers hence to Montreal, to connect with European steamers, was eminently successful in 1871, and this line of business promises great expansion in 1872.

The quicksilver production of the United States is very much greater than is generally supposed. All the principal mines are situated in California (though we believe some have recently been opened in Utah), and the average yield from them amounts to 2,250 flasks per month. There were exported during the year ending June 30, 1870, 1,220,385 pounds, valued at 511,918, or 40½ cents per pound; and during the next fiscal year 964,005 pounds, valued at $732,845, or 74 cents per pound. The cause of this remarkable increase in price is that the Bank of California has had the lease of the new Almaden mine for several years, and has possessed an absolute monopoly; this having heretofore been the principal mine in the State. It is further claimed that for some time past it has been a common practice to sell quicksilver in San Francisco for exportation at a less price than that required for home consumption. As a natural consequence of this, a famine in prices, for the mutual benefit of all producers, until a glut has been produced in foreign markets, and return shipments are beginning to be made. An increased production is reported from the newer California mines and, as the lease of the California Bank on the new Almaden mine expires in April next, it is not unlikely that all these causes together may conspire to lower the price of the metal and break down one more monopoly. Quicksilver mining in this country is of comparatively recent origin, and owes its development in great part to the gradual diminution in the producing power of the Almaden mine in Spain and the caving in of the famous Huancavelica mine in Peru. This latter event occurred in 1790, when the Spanish mines at once raised the amount annually produced. Prices were kept at a high figure and, as the Rothschilds had control of the mines, they were never lowered until our own mines were opened.

The Memphis *Baptist* may be perfect in its theology, but it is sadly lacking in knowledge of physical geography. It finds great comfort in the report that the Suez Canal is filling up, and says it predicted such a conclusion to the work, on the basis of Isaiah's prophecy that the tongue of the Egyptian sea should be utterly destroyed. If for the encouragement of those interested in Eastern navigation, the same expounder of the prophets assures us that when the millennium comes a canal will be opened from the Mediterranean sea into the Dead sea, and thence into the Red sea; and that in the Dead sea the navies of all nations will find a harbor ample for their accommodation. As the level of the Dead sea is more than 1,000 feet below that of the Mediterranean, some very extensive locks will have to be built in order to carry out the predicted improvements. Has Baalam's censor come to life again?

Internationalism has a sort of double, compound back action, it seems. Dr. Marx reports the institution of an International combination of manufacturers at Berlin, one of the principal functions of which is to keep a sharp eye on the International Association of Workingmen.

The Canal Railroad.

The Erie *Observer* says: "We have heretofore referred to the movement in progress to effect a change in the route of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad, by using the abandoned line of the canal from Erie to some point in Crawford county. The question is one that excites a great deal of interest in the towns along the proposed route, and a strong effort is being made to induce the Pennsylvania Company, lessees of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad, to make the change. At present, the Erie and Pittsburgh road uses the Lake Shore track, from Miles Grove to Erie, paying for the privilege a considerable sum yearly. From Miles Grove the road runs for about thirty miles through an almost exclusive farming country, miles away from the important town. The canal being the first public improvement built, the towns naturally sprung up along its line, and the railroad, when located, had to follow the best route it could obtain that would not interfere with the rights of the canal company. The prosperous towns of Fairview, Girard, Lockport, Albion and Conneautville all lie on the canal, and are from one to two and more miles off of the railroad. The E & P. road practically receive no benefit from the three first named towns at present, as all or nearly all of their business is done over the Lake Shore road. By adopting the canal route, the E. & P. road would pass through all of these towns, besides many of less importance, and would secure a largely increased local traffic. It is not necessary to detail at length the advantages that would accrue to the E. & P. road, for they will occur to every person who is acquainted with the locality. The Pennsylvania Company, we presume, will be guided largely by the matter of expense in regard to the change of route, and the citizens seem resolved to leave them no excuse in this particular. Large subscriptions, donations of land, and other inducements are being offered, and the zeal manifested in the towns concerned is certainly deserving of success, whether or not it is attained."

Aggravated Indigestion.

Persons who are predisposed to dyspepsia find their sufferings from this cause greatly aggravated by damp weather, easterly winds and sudden changes from a mild to a chilling atmosphere. In the spring, therefore, the pangs of indigestion are seriously augmented by the atmospheric variations peculiar to the season, and it is incumbent upon all who desire to pass through the ordeal of its cold mists and insalubrious gales with easy stomachs, and unтormented by the indescribable torments which accompany dyspepsia, to tone and strengthen the digestive organs with a healthful and effective vegetable invigorant; and no one at all familiar with the medical record of the age, can question for one moment that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the tonic best adapted to this purpose.

The credentials of the Great Restorative are unequalled in number and character by those of any other advertised medicine in the world. If ever there was a preparation to rank as a National Remedy, this wonderful specific has a fair claim to the title. For a period of twenty years it has literally been the Champion Tonic and Alterative on this side of the Atlantic. Its popularity it has never been approached by any of its would-be competitors, and its annual sales are so far in advance of those of any other medicine of its class, that comparisons would be ridiculous. One of two conclusions is inevitable. Either the American people are deficient in common sense, and incapable of rational discrimination, or Hostetter's Bitters is the best preventive remedy for indigestion, fever and ague, bilious remittent fever, constipation, rheumatism, nervous complaints, and all maladies of an epidemic or endemic type. The reader will judge for himself which of the two conclusions is most consistent with fact and reason.

PURE WHITE LEAD,

Pure White Lead. Pure White Lead.
Flaxseed Oil. Flaxseed Oil.
Turpentine. Turpentine.
Varnishes. Varnishes.
Paints of all kinds. Paints of all kinds.
Sperm and Whale Oils. Sperm and Whale Oils.
And at the Lowest Prices at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

PURE POTASH.

Pure Potash. Pure Potash.
Pure Potash. Pure Potash.
Pure Potash, guaranteed strictly No. 1, always on hand at
JOS. FLEMING'S Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

Ingflish Scotch Ales.
English and Scotch Ales.
English and Scotch Ales.
Or all kinds, constantly on hand, at
JOS. FLEMING'S Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

DRY GOODS.

Always Complete.

THE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

TO BE FOUND AT

Jas. Caldwell's.

Foquet and Utica Sheetings 5-4, 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Wide.
All the Standard Brands of Shirting Muslins.
Lonsdale Cambric White Goods and Hamburg Embroideries.
Irish Linens, Linen Sheetings.
Barnsley's Damask Table Linens, Towels and Napkins.
Honey Comb and Marseilles Quilts.
New Prints, Chintzes and Ginghams.
Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brilliantenes.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Mourning Dress Goods.

A large stock of BLACK SILKS from $1 00 to $5 00 per yard.
FANCY SILKS for Evening Dresses.
A choice lot of STRIPE DRESS SILKS at $1 00 per yard, just opened.

118 and 120 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY.

REMOVAL.

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ARBUTHNOT,

SHANNON

& CO.,

Have Removed to their New Building,

Nos. 239 and 241 Liberty St.,

OPPOSITE WOOD STREET,

And offer an elegant new stock of

DRY GOODS,

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AND

SMALL WARES,

AT

LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.

BUYERS ARE INVITED TO CALL.

C. Arbuthnot. W. T. Shannon. J. G. Stephenson

GEORGE A. KELLY..... JEHU P. SMITH.

ESTABLISHED 1829.

Geo. A. Kelly & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO SCHWARTZ & HASLETT,

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

AND DEALERS IN

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We have opened for the SPRING TRADE the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of PHILADELPHIA CARPETS, TABLE, STAIR and FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES and PAPER, CARPET CHAIN, COTTON, YARN, BATTING, WADDING, TWINES, WICKS, CLOCKS, LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY BASKETS, BROOMS, BASKETS, BRUSHES, B. CK-ETS, CLOTH PINS, WRINGERS, WOODEN and WILLOW WARE in the United States.

Our large increase in business enables us to sell at low prices and furnish the best quality of Goods.

Sole Agents for the CELEBRATED AMERICAN WASHER; price $8 50. Over 13,000 sold in six months.

Terms—Carpets, 60 days. All other goods, 30 days net

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AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S

New Dress Goods.

Black Alpacas, Black Mohairs.
Black Alpacas, Black Mohairs.
Black Merinos and Delaines.
Black Gros De 'Londres,
Black Velours and Satines,
Black and Gray Poplins,

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Black Dress Silks,

JAPANESE SILKS,

PLAIN AND STRIPED—VERY CHEAP.

LONG AND SQUARE

BLACK THIBET SHAWLS,

BROCHE SHAWLS,

SEAMLESS SKIRTS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
AND BUSTLES.

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Wholesale and Retail,

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Federal Street, Allegheny.

PACIFIC PERCALES,

ENGLISH PRINTS,

CHEVIOT SHIRTINGS,

NEW PATTERNS JUST OPENED BY

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25 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS.

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51

FIFTH AVENUE.

SEASONABLE.

SPECIAL IMPORTATION OF

MATS,

JUST OPENED THIS WEEK.

Nothing repays its cost sooner in service and protection than a good

DOOR MAT.

Especially in Winter and early Spring. All invariable styles in the greatest profusion, and at Lowest Prices.

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As heretofore, the Largest in the city.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,

23 Fifth Avenue.

BARGAINS

IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

WINDOW SHADES,

MATTINGS, &C.

In taking Stock we have found many Patterns that we don't expect to buy for the Spring Trade, and will therefore close them out at a Reduced Price to make room for New Goods.

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FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES

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SILVERWARE.

VERY LOW PRICES.

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Commercial Banking Company,

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The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

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Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LECTONIA, PLUMBRIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in the part of Ohio.

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10,000 TURTLE CREEK DIVISION BONDS,

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R.R.,

AT 86 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN,

AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

New Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, February 26, 1872.

The market to-day worked with more ease on any day for a fortnight, borrowers being supplied in all they asked where the ones were good and the collateral sufficient, though the Eastern market showed a marked stringency, money commanding to-day on contracts for sixty days from one half to two per cent. a month, with evident stocks as collateral.

The unsettled condition of the American case before the Geneva Conference, as far as the Alabama claims are concerned, has, for the present, suspended all sales of American securities in the European market. Especially is this felt by our new railroads that are depending on sales of their bonds for funds to meet contracts made in anticipation of a large demand abroad for railroad securities. The local market is about cleared of investment securities. The water extension and bonds of the Connellsville Railroad, with the Northern Pacific 7-30s, are the only investment securities offering.

Washington dispatches announce that the bill of Senator Sherman to retire the 3 per cents, is in the hands of the Committee on Banking and Currency, where it will probably be left to "sleep the sleep of the just," there is too strong a representation, in a lower house, of the national banking interest to allow its passage.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115½	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	111¾	111¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112¾	112¾	112¾
10s	110¾	110¾	110¾
5-20s	110¾	110¾	110¾
7-30s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
Currency 6s	114	114¾	114

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

6s	115½
United States 6s of 1881	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	111¾
United States 10-40s	110¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	110¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112¾
Central Pacific Railroad	107
Union Pacific	114¾

—By a resolution of the government stock board, currency 6's are sow sold "flat," the same as other government bonds. Formerly they carried the interest in addition to quoted premium.

—We have sales reported of Allegheny alleys at 92½; Connellsville 7's at 90½.

—Sixty-five miles of the western end of the Northern Pacific Railroad are nearly completed, which will open prompt communication between the towns on the Columbia, Puget Sound and Portland City, Oregon.

—The following table shows the prices of Lyway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

February 26, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	2:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
Erie	81	81	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼
Erie preferred	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Pacific Mail	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
New York Central	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Lake Shore	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
Illinois Central	134	134	134	134	134	134
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Chicago & Rock Island	107	107	107	107	107	107
Ohio & Mississippi	44	44	44	44	44	44
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati	97	97	97	97	97	97
Cleveland & Toledo	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Michigan Southern	93	93	93	93	93	93
Michigan Central	117	117	117	117	117	117
Toledo & Wabash	34	34	34	34	34	34
Toledo, Wabash & Western	75	75	75	75	75	75
Rock Island & Pittsburgh	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
Fort Wayne	117	117	117	117	117	117
Ohio & Mississippi preferred	44	44	44	44	44	44
Ohio & Mississippi Sinking Fund	111	111	111	111	111	111
Ohio & Mississippi Certificates	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Ohio & Mississippi preferred	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
Terre Haute	22	22	22	22	22	22
Terre Haute preferred	55	55	55	55	55	55
Terre Haute Scrip	21	21	21	21	21	21
Wabash	44	44	44	44	44	44
Wabash preferred	67	67	67	67	67	67
Wabash Scrip	30	30	30	30	30	30
Wabash, Alton & Chicago	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
Tennessee State bonds	67	67	67	67	67	67
Tennessee new	66	66	66	66	66	66
Canton, Coal	31	31	30½	30½	30½	30½
North Carolina, April	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½
Missouri sixes	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½

The Committee on Banking and Currency in Congress has agreed upon a bill which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to replace the National Bank notes now in circulation by a new issue.

A new and cheaper issue of paper currency is certainly much desired, but we do not see how it is to be rapidly effected. Of course the old notes must first be known to be returned, and how are the banks to get hold of them, and how is to profit by amount destroyed and lost? We are told by the banks in Chicago, that they rarely get sight of one of their own notes, and how will meet with them in such amounts as to be troublesome until they are required to redeem them in coin, a day, it is believed, will never arrive, and, therefore, the whole matter is a substitution of new for old paper as fast as practicable, and as rapidly as they do not readily

The Chief of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving has been before the Committee and showed the current setting of the old issue may be ordered against and prevented in the new issue, by using the three papers adopted by the Treasury Department. He believes that there should be much less printing on the notes and that the finer the paper the better. The Secretary proposes to dispense with the printing plates, so as to make printing less. The Committee will report a bill as soon as more perfected, which will probably be in a day or two, as Congress can authorize and carry more speedily into effect is the renewal of the greenback circulation, which is even more flithy and ragged than National bank notes. They may be renewed more rapidly, and it is work that should be commenced at once.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the following prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Erie	81	Lehigh Valley R. R.	61¾
Erie and Exts	56½	North Penn'a R. R.	49
High Navigation	59¾	Camden and Amboy	125
Lawsons	46¾	Schuylkill Navigat'n	17
Creek & Allen	55½	Reading	57

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, February 26, 1872.

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Union Yards were 36 cars, or about 684 head, just 36 more cattle than came from Chicago last week. In addition to these there were 19 head driven from East Liberty by Orr & Williams, and some few from the surrounding country, making some 750 head on sale this morning. Notwithstanding the offerings were about 100 head lighter than last week the butchers did not seem to be anxious to purchase. In quality the offerings were not so good as last week, although here and there through the lots might be found something good, even bordering on extra. In fact, the cattle were not near so good as last week, and some butchers declined purchasing on this ground. The market opened up slow and dull, and continued so until the close. Trade was sluggish throughout, and rarely have we seen a worse market. We cannot illustrate it better than by giving the exact language of the venerable John Cunningham, of Licking county, Ohio, who was in market with a car of cattle. When asked how he found the market, he replied, "Gentlemen, it is the hardest, toughest, meanest, miserablest market I have experienced the last five years," and with him we fully concur. As above noted trade ruled very slow.

There is no doubt but that butchers have had a hard time, and that their complaints about markets are true; else we do not believe they would stand off and bid as they did on cattle, owning owners plenty of money. Dealers parted reluctantly with their stock at the prices; but it was no go; the butchers were resolved to purchase low or not at all. Some drovers withdrew their cattle from the market, and sold them to Liberty for wholesale. At twelve o'clock there were still several lots unsold, with poor prospects of closing out.

Stockers.

The number of stock cattle on sale this morning was again small, about 4 loads all told. There were a fair number of buyers present, but as usual they held off and wanted to buy at very low prices, in fact lower than dealers could sell at. For this reason trade ruled slow, and what few stockers were here required considerable time to sell. Small lots sold at prices from $4 50 to $4 85, and a few extra as high as five cents. Mr. L. B. Dodd of Chicago, in a letter to Jay Cooke & Co., according to quality, &c.

Arrivals.

The following are the receipts at the Allegheny yards for the week ending to-day, as reported by Mr. S. B. McKown, Cashier Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad:

Marks & Bro., from Chicago	Cars.
L. Keefer, from Chicago	2
Greenwald & Kahn, from Chicago	6
Rothschild & Z., from Chicago	3
S. Trauerman, from Chicago	2
Holmes & Hunter, from Chicago	1
P. Klusmyer, from Chicago	2
M. Varner from Chicago	2
S. Lowenstein, from Chicago	1
Jacob Shamburg, from Chicag...o	1
Marks & Bro., from Urbanna, O	2
Jacobs & Bro., from Dayton, O	2
McWilliams & D., from Marion, O	1
W. Rinch, from Mansfield, O	1
J. Cunningham, from Newark, Ohio	1
D. Brown, from Mansfield, O	1
Wm. Custer, from Sherb. O	1
G. W. Hirshey, from Orrville, O	1
S. & W. Wagner, from Orrville, O	1
J. W. Unger, from, Canton, O., mixed	1
Total	38

Hogs.

	Cars.
Greenwald & K., Chicago	1
Marks & B., Urbana	1

Sheep.

P. M. Snyder, Orrville, Ohio	1
J. Cobbs, Damascus, Ohio	1

Horses.

M. Wylie & Co., Woostcr, Ohio	2
D. Kerr, Marion, Ohio	1
Miller & Bradley, Columbia, Ohio	1
E. N. Wright, Chicago	2

Prices.

Following were the prices current for the different grades: Extra, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs, steers, fat and smooth, $6 50 to $6 75, a few very nice almost show as high as $7 25; prime, 1,200 lbs, steers, $6 25 to $6 50; medium, 1,100 lbs., $5 50 to $5 75; common butchers steers $4 75 to $5 00; bulls $3 50 to $4 75; cows, heifers, &c., $3 00 to $4 50; stockers $4 50 to $4 75.

Cattle Sales.

Jas. Hunter sold, on commission, 17 fair steers at prices from $5 12 to $5 75 ₱ hundred; also, 7 fat cattle from Orrville for J. E. Winger, at figures from $5 25 to $5 60. Wholesaled 21 head Chicago stockers at at $4 65.

Rothchild & Zeigler, sold 48 head Chicago and Ohio cattle at prices from $5 50 to $6 75.

Jacob Loeman sold 25 head Chicago cattle at figures from $5 to $6 75; also 20 head stockers from $4 75 to $5.

Jacob Shamberg sold 16 head Chicago cattle at prices from $6 to $6 75 ₱ hundred lbs.

Mr. Krauss retailed 38 head Ohio and Chicago cattle at prices varying from $5 to $6 75.

Peter Hartman sold 18 head Chicago cattle, at prices from $5 to $6 50.

M. Varner sold 25 head Chicago stock, from $5 50 to $7 00 ₱ 100 lbs.

Jacob Sweely sold 26 head Ohio cattle, at figures from $5 00 to $6 75; also, 1 extra heifer from Licking county, smooth and very fat, weighing 1,400 lbs, at $7 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold 54 head Chicago cattle, at figures from $5 00 to $6 62½, 8 head Ohio cattle, from $5 00 to $6 00.

Kroeder & Eyer sold 34 head Chicago cattle, from $5 00 to $6 75.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 54 head Chicago and Ohio cattle at prices from $5 to $6 ₱ per hundred lbs.

Samuel Lowenstein sold 18 head Chicago cattle at prices from $4 75 to $6 50 per hundred lbs.

George Hershsey sold one load Ohio cattle, sold our top at $5 62½; rice for tail end we did not learn.

Marks & Bro. sold 36 head extra Ohio cattle at prices from $6 75 to $7 25; 40 head Chicago cattle for $6 50 to $6 75 stockers at $5.

Holmes & Lafferty sold 14 head Ohio cattle at prices from $4 50 to $6 50 per hundred lbs.

S. Trauerman 37 head Chicago cattle at figures from $5 50 to $7.

Orr & Williams sold 19 head East Liberty cattle at prices ranging from $4 75 to $5 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

McAllister, Carr & Co. sold 20 head Ohio cattle at figures from $5 to $6 25.

S. Shamberg sold 10 head Chicago cattle from $5 75 to $6 50.

Sheep.

The number of sheep on sale this morning was small, not exceeding 200 head, about 100 head less than last week's offerings. The market ruled very moderately active, and continued so until the close. With a fair demand ruling, dealers were not long in closing out at pretty fair prices. Ninety-pounds sheep sold for $5 per hundred lbs. Following are the sales:

J. W. Stewart sold 80 fair to good Ohio sheep from $7 to $8 per hundred lbs.

R. McCassin sold 38 head Lawrence county sheep from $5 50 to $7 50 ₱ per hundred lbs.

Neely & Fairly sold 60 head Armstrong county sheep from $5 50 to $7 50 ₱ per hundred.

Thos. J. North sold 48 head Westmoreland county stock at figures varying from $4 50 to $6 50 ₱ head.

J. W. Rogers sold 26 head Ohio sheep at $7 25 ₱ hundred.

F. Hector sold sheep from $7 00 to 8 50.

Hogs.

The number of hogs on sale this morning larger than last week, and, with a decreased demand, the market closed somewhat with figures a shade lower; may be quoted from $4 75 to 5 75.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, February 27, 1872.

REMARKS.—We have nothing new or interesting to give the reader in relation to the oil market, prices showing no change since our Saturday's report. Being without sales in the line of crude, we can only give the asking rates.

CRUDE

Was offered freely at the following figures: Spot 10½c; S. O. all year 10c; B. O. all year 12½c. For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market remains unaltered as to prices, the nominal rates being as follows: Spot or February 21¾c; March 22¼c; April 23c; May and June 24c for Eastern delivery. We are reported a sale of 2,000 bbls at 21¼c.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, February 26.—The *Courier* says: The market remains quiet as usual. Following are the sales:

700 bbls upper road, spot	$3 55
1,000 bbls upper road, spot, usual	3 57½
500 bbls upper road, spot	3 57½
500 bbls upper road, spot	3 55
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	3 60
500 bbls lower road, spot	3 62½
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	3 60

NEW YORK, February 26, Closing of 24th.—Crude, for delivery next week, is freely offered at easier prices, with sales of 5,000 barrels in bulk at 12¾c; shipping order lots are quoted at 16¼c; refined is quiet and steady, and held at 22¼c; naphta quiet and steady with a sale of 1,500 barrels at 10½c for Philadelphia delivery; market quiet and unchanged; crude 15½c; refined 21¾c.

OIL CITY, February 26.—Market dull and weak; ordinary on lower road $3 60; 41 gravity at Oil City $3 80.

ROUSEVILLE, February 26.—Market quiet and dull at $3 50@3 55.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, February 26.—Market quiet and unchanged at $3 60@3 65.

TITUSVILLE, February 27.—Market very quiet and nothing doing at $3 55 for spot.

PHILADELPHIA, February 26.—Market quiet; S. W. 21¼@21½; crude 11¼@11½; closed 27.; February 21¾@22¼c; March 22¾c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

NEW YORK, February 26.—Refined 22¼c; crude 12¼@13c; market quiet.

TITUSVILLE, February 26.—Market quiet at $3 57½ @3 60.

ROUSEVILLE, February 26.—Market quiet at $3 60@ 65.

PHILADELPHIA, February 26.—February 21¾c; March 22¾c; April 23c; crude 11¼c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, February 26.—Market very quiet at $3 55@3 60.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
J Bushnell	Crystal Oil Works	240
J Bushnell	Standard Oil Works	192
J Bushnell	National Oil Works	296
J Bushnell	National Oil Works	148
J Bushnell	Model Oil Works	1,928
Wm Stewart	Woodville Oil Works	154
Thomas Hackett	Sterling Oil Works	148
Thomas Hackett	Liberty Oil Works	918
B S Duncan	Standard Oil Works	141
B S Duncan	Peerless Oil Works	160
J K Barbour	Standard Oil Works	320
J K Barbour	Crystal Oil Works	224
Thomas King	Keystone Oil Works	249
T P Miller	Excelsior Oil Works	39
Geo W Hull	National Oil Works	80
Geo W Hull	National Oil Works	74

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Bbls.	Model Oil Works	Bbls.
Standard Oil Works	1,549	Model Oil Works	1,928
Crystal Oil Works	732	National Oil Works	918
Woodville Oil Works	154	Sterling Oil Works	148
Liberty Oil Works	918	Peerless Oil Works	160
Keystone Oil Works	80	Excelsior Oil Works	80
Total			6,468

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, February 27, 1872.

John Spear & Co., 170 bbls to Warling, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros, 451 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Trumpin Refining Co, 200 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia, and 1 bbl to Baltimore.

Kirkpatrick & Logan, 88 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

H Bly & Co, 201 bbls to Warling, King & Co, Philadelphia.

P Weisenberger, 263 bbls to Warden, F & co, Philadelphia.

Wm McKelvy & Co, 515 bbls to Logan Bros & co, Philadelphia.

J H McKee & Son, 367 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Wm McKelvy & Co, 66 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, February 26, 1872.

REMARKS.—The weather, though bright and clear, was cold and inclined to freeze. However, there was a marked improvement in the aspect of affairs along the principal business thoroughfares. Spring, according to the almanac, is near at hand, and our business men are ready to throw their doors wide open and invite customers to step in and make selections from their large and varied stocks, which they will sell cheap and on reasonable terms. Having few or no changes to note in prices, we omit our usual extended quotations to-day, but will pay care. ful attention to them to-morrow.

THE WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON,

February 24—The wool market during the past week has been somewhat less active than last reported, though the falling off in the aggregate of sales has been partly due to the intervention of a holiday, and partly to the deficient supply, which necessarily restricts the volume of trade. The transactions in domestic fleeces, particularly, have been very limited, and there are now but few large lots in the hands of dealers, while some of our oldest wool houses have absolutely nothing in this line to offer.

But with stocks reduced to so small a compass, and in few hands, with four months of the wool season yet to elapse, prices cannot continue to advance, especially for good conditioned lots of staple on which the shrinkage in cleansing is comparatively small. These are much sought for by actual consumers, without much regard to grade, and sellers are slow to make their own terms. The speculative feeling among the trade still continues; they are eagerly buying up all parcels on which there is left a margin of prospective margin, however slight, and will probably compete with manufacturers as long as the capacity of valves continues upward.

The latter are supplying their wants promptly as they occur, and pay the extreme rates asked, some pretty with no more grudging and grumbling than they did when prices were 25c per lb lower. We sincerely hope they will have no occasion to grumble after their high-priced wool is worked up into goods and put upon the market, though we are not without misgivings upon this point. With them the alternative is between continuing to buy raw material and keeping their machinery, and neither of these horns of the dilemma is agreeable to contemplate.

Light, good conditioned fleeces, of all grades, are now firmly held at 50a55c, with small sales at the outside rate. Pulled wools are sold very close up, and prices for choice Eastern supers, which are in special request, have further advanced. We now quote 90a95c for good to choice brands, and one or all, select lot has been taken during the last week at $1 per pound. Such a price was never dreamed of by the most sanguine among the trade two months ago, and it probably never would have been realized but for the sharp upward turn which has taken place in the European markets.

The demand for all kinds of foreign wool is strong and active, especially for such grades as are suitable to substitute for the home grown staple. As the supply of the latter verges upon exhaustion, consumers are obliged to utilize a constantly increasing proportion of the imported article, which is also rapidly advancing in cost. It now seems probable that for the two months preceding the new clip of Western, they will have to rely almost entirely upon foreign and California wool.

The most noteworthy feature of the wool trade during the last week has been the arrival at this port of an invoice of new crop Australian, consisting of about 1,200 bales. This is the first lot shipped this season to the United States direct from Melbourne, and will be followed by others, some of which are now due here and in New York, all amounting to some 18,000a25,000 bales. A part of this, however, will not come upon the market, having in consigned to manufacturers' account.

This is a timely supply, as these Australian wools are very similar in character to the better grades of domestic, and are better adapted to the finer sorts of clothing machinery than any other description of foreign. They are also desirable on account of their comparative cleanliness and moderate shrinkage.

But the supply to come forward is not large enough to materially affect prices of domestic wool, which instead of being brought down by these importations, are strengthened by the fact that up to their own level. A portion of this first invoice and been sold previous to arrival, and the balance was eagerly sought for as landed at 65c, duty paid, and 60c, currency, the lots being divided between dealers and manufacturers. Selections from this first import are now held at 72½c.

These are much higher prices than were anticipated by importers at the time their orders were filled, and if they had then been sure of such a favorable margin for purchases and shipments the first American market would have been much more liberal.

But it is now too late to duplicate these purchases, since the balance of the Australian clip will have been taken for the English market at much higher prices. At the rates quoted above, however, these wools are relatively cheap as compared with domestic, and a further advance in them is by no means improbable. Cape and Mestizo wools are also higher, with small sales of the former as high as 50c, and of the latter at 45c per lb.

Sales of domestic have been fair and fool up about the same as last week. Included are 5,000 lbs XX delaine, 15,000 lbs heavy do 74c; 150,000 lbs No 1 and XX do, 75a80c; 12,000 lbs X Western, 63c; 4,000 lbs Maine fleece, 58c; 10,000 lbs X heavy Kentucky, 60c; 3,000 lbs scoured, $1 05; 5,500 lbs do, $1 10; 2,000 lbs nolls, 55c; 1,000 lbs tub washed Western, 85c; 8,000 lbs unwashed do, 35c.

In pulled wool, sales 4,000 lbs super at 80c; 11,000 lbs do, extra, 85c; 5,000 lbs do, 84-90c; 6,000 lbs Eastern do, 92½c; 12,000 lbs super and extra, 75a85c; 5,000 lbs extra, 90c; 12,000 lbs do, 90a95c; 1,000 lbs No 1, 40c; 10,000 lbs damaged super and extra, 67a67½c.

In combing wool, sales 1,000 lbs unwashed delaine, 70c; 15,000 lbs washed do, 82½c.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

IRON MARKETS.

BOSTON,

February 24—The iron market is very quiet and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, February 26.—Pig iron active and unchanged; sales at 23½c. Bar iron quiet and firm; held at 2½@3½c. Cotton quiet; middling steady at 22c. Foreign ore dull tending up; sales of Cuba grades advanced; extra family held at $7 00 for round lots. Wheat—No 2 winter red declined 1c; sales at 97c; white held at $1 00@1 10 from store. Corn quiet and steady; sb incl, sacked, 62c. Oats steady; prime sacked 56c. Rye firm at 86c from store. Mess pork quiet; round lots $13 25. Bacon quiet and weak, asking 6½c for shoulders, sides, clear 8½ and clear, round lots packed; bulk meats quiet and weak, asking 7½, 6¾@8¾c for shoulders, sides clear rib and clear, round lots packed. Lard steady at 9¼c. Whisky quiet at 87c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 26.—Cotton dull and drooping; middling 22a22½c. Flour firm; family $6 50a6 75. Wheat scarce and firm at $1 60a1 65. Corn dull and lower at 46a47c. Rye firm at 90a95c. Oats steady at 40a45c. Barley firm at 75a80c. Provisions and oils unchanged. Eggs firm at 21a22c. Butter and cheese quiet. Cloverseed steady at $9 50 a9 75. Mess pork dull; holders firm at $13 25a13 50. Lard firm; sales at 8¾c for steam and country; kettle 8¾@9c; prices for the week ago up to 9c for the different numbers, including No 2 extra at $65, and good brands No 1 at $65 ₱ bbl. Bacon firm; sales at 5¾a6¾c for shoulders; 7¾a8¾c for clear rib and clear. Hams dull; sugar cured 10a11c; canvassed 12a13c. Whisky firm at 86½c.

Boston Copper Market.

February 24.—The market retains all its firmness, and manufactured copper has advanced 2c for all descriptions. Advices from London report that there seems to be a fear that, in consequence of the very limited demand of English consumers, the speculators may be compelled to leave their official quotations, and that the market would thereby be adversely influenced; but as it is not possible at the moment to replace ores or regulate anything like quotations ruling early in December, such a reaction does not seem improbable, particularly in view of the ready response of the foreign markets to the advance in England. Continued advices from Europe sustain the market firmly, which is exceedingly firm at last week's prices. We quote sheathing (4x1is inch, over 12 oz 56; bolt and bracters copper, 58c; sheets, 12 oz & square foot, and lighter, 44c; circles less than 81 inches diameter 46c; circles 81 inches in diameter and over, 44c. Yellow metal bolts 22c; old copper 24a26c.

Ingot has been fairly active and closer firm at our quotations. We note small sales at 28½, 29c ₱ lb for present and future delivery. In New York there have been sales of lake at 28¼a28½c, cash, and immediate delivery, and at 29c for March and April delivery, most of the business being for near delivery.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

Gloucester Fish Market.

For the week ending February 24.

Georges Codfish.—Market bare of old stock; no arrivals of new. Last sales of new Bank $6 ₱ qtl. Market firm.

Mackerel.—Sales of Bay 18 at $12 25a13 00 ₱ bbl. No. 2 $10 75. Shore held at $17 00a17 50. Scarce of mackerel in the market about all held in second hands.

Fresh Halibut—Three fares of Bank have arrived the present week. Last sales at $12 ₱ cwt for white, and $8 for gray.

Smoked Do.—In good demand at 12c ₱ lb.

Oil.—None in the market.—*Cape Ann Advertiser.*

IRON MARKETS.

BOSTON,

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In combing wool, sales 1,000 lbs unwashed delaine, 70c; 15,000 lbs washed do, 82½c.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110⅜@110⅝.

NEW YORK, February 26—P. M.

EXCHANGE.

Money active early in the afternoon at 7 per cent, gold, and closed easy at 5 to 6 per cent. The clique probably released some of the money withdrawn last week.

GOLD.

Gold closed dull at 110⅜a110⅝. Loans were from 3 to 7 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $44,000,000.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109⅞.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments quiet and steady.

Coupons 1881	115⅜	5-20s, 1862	111¾
5-20s, 1862	111¾	Coupons 1868	112¾
5-20s, 1864	111¾	10-40s	110⅝
5-20s, 1865	111¾	Currency 6s	114¼
5-20s, 1865, new	110⅝		

STATE BONDS.

Southern State securities on last call were heavy in South Carolinas and steady in other bonds.

Missouri sixes	95¾	Virginias, old	59½
Tennessees, old	67	North Carolinas, old	34½
Tennessees, new	61	North Carolinas, new	17½
Virginias, new	54		

STOCKS.

The stock market was generally strong throughout the day with an advance in prices at the close. The advance ranged from ½ to 1¾ per cent., and the great feature was Northwest common, which rose from 74¾ to 76¾. Pacific mail, Western Union and Ohios were next in point of interest.

Western Union	85½	New Jersey Central	110¾
Quicksilver	55½	St. Paul	56¾
Adams Express	91¾	do pref

THE VERY LATEST.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Kansas.

TOPEKA, February 26.—The House to-day appointed a committee of conference on the apportionment bill. It is generally conceded the Committee will agree to nothing but the majority bill. The House passed a bill providing that persons convicted of murder shall be confined one year in the penitentiary before execution, and only then hung on a warrant issued by the Governor.

An Old Farmer and His Wife Murdered in Schuylkill County, Pa.

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN, PA., February 26.—Last night a farmer named Daniel Kramer, residing about nine miles west of Auburn, Schuylkill county, was brutally murdered and his wife left for dead. Mr. Kramer's son, on entering his father's house this morning, found his mother on the bed with her skull fearfully fractured, and still living but unable to speak. The father was found about one hundred yards from the house, with his brains beaten out and frozen to the ground. No trace of the murderers has yet been discovered. The murderers robbed the house. Mrs. Kramer cannot recover.

Mrs. Kramer has remained unconscious during the day, and no hopes are entertained of her recovery. The house was ransacked from top to bottom, and it is estimated that from eight hundred to one thousand dollars in gold and silver, and considerable paper was taken. The victims were each between fifty and sixty years of age. Kramer was a highly respectable farmer. No clue to the murderers has yet been obtained.

The Kansas Bribery Investigation.

TOPEKA, February 26.—The *Commonwealth* to-morrow will publish a letter from Senator Pomeroy to Mr. Schofield, member of the Legislature, saying that he had received no notice of his being investigated, and suggesting that a report without testimony would have but little weight anywhere, and if it was claimed by the report that he was guilty of wrong, he should not notice it.

Union Pacific Again Blockaded.

SALT LAKE, February 26.—The snow yesterday again blockaded the Union Pacific Railroad western bound train seventeen hours. The late storm is likely to close communication for some time, as the cuts are walled with the drift of the last snow, which must be removed by hand.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The extensive coal sheds of J. L. Colby, at the iron works in Lanesboro, Mass., containing half a million bushels of charcoal, caught fire yesterday morning, and were still burning at a late hour last night. Engines have been sent from Pittsfield, Albany and Springfield, and saved the adjoining property, but the coal will probably be entirely destroyed. Loss $75,000; insurance $19,000.

In East Cleveland, Sunday, the body of a man was found hanging to the limb of a tree. It was evidently a case of suicide, and from papers found on the body the name of the deceased is supposed to be Joseph Marx. He had a license to peddle dogs issued at Minden, Prussia, October 29, 1870, also a letter from Elizabeth Marx, dated Gottingen, Prussia, September 15th, 1871. Nothing was found to show the cause of the suicide.

The first annual exhibition of the St. Louis Poultry Association opened in St. Louis last night, under favorable auspices. Some four hundred coops, containing over two thousand fowls, were in the hall, coming from New York, Connecticut, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, and representing many of the best breeds in the country. Besides diplomas and medals to be awarded by the Association, $1,200 have been contributed by citizens for special prizes.

The large sugar refinery of Bartol & Baker, at Marius Hook, Pa., was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. Loss $150,000; insurance $105,000. The fire is supposed to have caught from the furnace.

The men arrested recently at Van Wert, O., have been fully identified as Scott and Charest, the Windsor Locks, Conn., murderers. Parties from the latter place have seen them, and since their identification a requisition has been sent to Ohio by Governor Jewell, and the men will be taken to Connecticut this week.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

February 26, 1872, 4:23 P. M.

Stations.	Rise. Feet.	Rise. Inch.	Fall. Feet.	Fall. Inch.
Cairo, Ills	0	8	0	0
Cincinnati, Ohio	0	0	0	7
Louisville, Ky	0	0	0	2
Memphis, Tenn	0	11	0	0
Nashville, Tenn	0	0	1	0
New Orleans, La	0	0	0	1
Pittsburgh, Pa	0	0	0	2
Shreveport, La	0	0	0	2
St. Louis, Mo	0	0	0	4
St Paul—closed	—	—	—	—
Vicksburg, Miss	0	6	0	0

'Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.
Dash — indicates river closed.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Two Steamboats Wrecked by Ice at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 26.—A large field of very heavy ice came down the river between seven and eight o'clock this evening, and struck the steamer R. T. Lockwood, lying at the Red River wharfboat, and crushed in nearly the whole starboard side, careened over and now lies on beam ends close to the bank. The River Bower, lying near by, also a wood, was also struck and crushed like an egg shell. She was dragged from her moorings into the current and sunk on the lower roof of the channel. The wharfboat and steamer Minnie were both damaged, and the latter took some water, but they were kept clear by pumps. The Lockwood and River Bower are probably total wrecks. Both were owned by the Carter Red River Packet Company. The former was valued at $26,000 and insured for $18,000; the latter was valued at $8,000 and insured for $5,000, but the policies ran out yesterday, and only one had been renewed for $2,500 on the interest of Carter. The River Bow was loading for Red river, and had about four hundred tons of freight on board. The Lockwood arrived Sunday morning, and had discharged her cargo. The ice was from a Missouri river gorge, and all ran out in a short time.

Rumored Steamboat Explosion.

CINCINNATI, February 26.—A report has reached here that the steamer United States has blown up seven miles below. Will send particulars as soon as possible, if report is true.

Gen. A.—Nothing confirmatory of the reported disaster to the steamer United States has been received. The place where it is reported to have occurred is so near the city that it is hardly probable any serious disaster could have happened to the boat without definite information being received before this time.

The Rise in the Missouri.

ST. JOSEPH, February 26.—The river rose four feet in three hours yesterday, caused by the breaking up of the Platte river, and was choked with ice. The temporary bridge here was swept away, but the dikes, falsework and piers were uninjured.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 26.—River fourteen feet eight inches and falling. Arrived—Major Anderson, Wheeling.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 26.—River stationary, with seven feet in the canal, five feet in the chute. Weather cloudy, damp and chilly; business active. Arrived—Charmer, Evansville. Departed—Mollie Kilgour, Cincinnati; Charmer, Cincinnati; R. H. Durfee, Pittsburgh; Charmer, canal, Potomac, canal, Cincinnati; the Simpson Horner, from Pittsburgh, descended the falls; the barge Hyena, with salt, passed through the canal. The Dick Fulton yesterday struck one boat of her tow against the wreck of the Leonidas, opposite New Albany, and sunk in twenty feet of water; loss about $1,000. The new canal was opened to-day, and is now clear for the passage of boats. Coal is scarce, and going up to six dollars. The Fanny Lewis and the Boat Boy left Madison to-morrow, where their machinery will be transferred to new boats.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, February 26.—Cloudy and cool; mercury 54 to 48. The river has fallen 2 inches. Port list—down: Bowling Green, 3 A. M.; Thompson Dean 7 A. M.; Abcona, 10 A. M.; Eddyville, 2 P. M.; J. R. Rankin, 3 P. M.; Mollie Kilgour, 4 P. M.; Geo. Thomas, 6 P. M.; towboats and barges, 6 P. M. Up: Quicksteps, 5 A. M.; Argus and barges, 8 A. M.; Tarascon, 10 A. M.; Fayette, 10 A. M.; all with fair to full trips. The Dean left drawing ten feet, and takes 500 hogsheads tobacco at Henderson.

Cairo.

CAIRO, February 26.—Arrived—Sam. J. Hale, Cincinnati, 2 P. M.; Susie Silver, St. Louis, 2 P. M.; City of Cairo, St. Louis; City of Chester, St. Louis, 3 P. M.; Oceanus, St. Louis. Departed—City of Alton, New Orleans, 1 P. M.; Mollie Kilgour, New Orleans, 5 P. M.; Talisman, Nashville, 5 P. M. The river has risen eight inches. Weather clear; thermometer, 54.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 26.—Arrived—R. R. Babbage, Cairo; Pauline Caarol, Belfast; M. J. Wicks and Grenades, Cincinnati; Marble City and Alice, Memphis; W. J. Lewis, Vicksburg; Mollie Evansville. Departed—Arkansas and Henry Ames, New Orleans; Grand Tower, Memphis; Colorado, Quincy. River rising slowly. Weather clear and pleasant. The Columbus, which sunk in the harbor on Saturday afternoon, Sunday night in two, is being wrecked. The Carter Line wharfboat, which sunk yesterday morning, has been raised, and is as good as ever. The John Kyle is supposed to be ashore at this time, as the wrecker Eckert reached her Saturday and went to work immediately. F. Hiller, a well known steamboat agent, died here yesterday of dropsy.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 26.—Clear and warm; river rising fast; business active. Arrived—Dardanelle, Arkansas river; Legal Tender, White river. Departed—Shreve, Red river; Turner, Kate Kinney, New Orleans; St. Joseph, Belle St. Louis, Hommerwealth, St. Louis, Kilgour, Cincinnati; Mollie Ragan, Evansville.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, February 26.—The case of the State vs. steam tug Nellie Jones was decided by Judge Caldwell in the District court to-day in favor of the claimants, Brown and Jones, the owners of the tug. The State libelled the Nellie Jones, claiming about $12,000 for arms taken from the steamer on the Mississippi river and thrown into the river by a band of disguised men nearly four years ago. The arms were being imported to arm the State militia. The decision was based on a want of complicity between the officers and owners of the Nellie Jones and the persons seizing the arms. Clear and pleasant. River falling; four feet on bar feet below.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, February 26.—Down—Bismarck, 10 A. M.; Belle Lee, 4 P. M.; Hallie, 6 P. M.; Louisville, 6 P. M.; Dexter, 7 P. M.; Capital City, 4 P. M. Mild. River rising.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 26.—Arrived—Mary Houston, Louisville; C. R. Church, Evansville; Great Republic and Julia, Cairo; Kittie Howell, No Departures. Clear and pleasant; thermometer 66.

COTTON MARKETS.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, February 26.—Cotton dull; middlings 22c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, February 26.—Cotton quiet and weak; good ordinary 19¾c.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, February 26.—Cotton generally quiet; middlings 21¾@21¾c. The largest sale of cotton ever effected in the city was made to-day by Henry Woods & Co., comprising 3,561 bales, the total value of which was $266,996.

Mobile.

MOBILE, February 26.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 21¾c.

PETROLEUM TRADE.

Statistics of the Business for 1871—Production in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and Canada—Exports, &c., &c.

The Titusville *Herald* of yesterday reviews the Petroleum trade during 1871, in comparison with previous years. It says the developments of the year in the producing districts have only gone to prove the inexhaustible nature of the article, while the large increase in consumption has convinced capitalists throughout the world that petroleum as a light-giving product has become an article of prime necessity to all civilized nations.

The State of Pennsylvania continues to yield over six sevenths of the entire production, which during the year yielded the enormous sum of about $26,000,000. The daily average production in 1871 was 15,800 against 15,851 in 1870, 11,560 in 1869, and 10,180 in 1868. The entire production in the State during 1871 was 5,705,000, against 5,650,000, in 1870.

The yield of Ohio, West Virginia and Canada reached 841,000 barrels. The daily average production of America in 1871 was 18,100 barrels against 17,900 barrels in 1870.

Owing to a largely increased consumption and the moderate production during the year, the increase in stock in the world was light, about 350,000 barrels. In the United States there was no material alteration. The stock held in the Pennsylvania district was about 90,000 barrels larger, but at New York, Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Philadelphia there was a marked decrease. The decrease at the points named is accounted for by the fact that but very small amounts are now held at those places on speculation. The stock in Canada was increased slightly, the total quantity on January 1, 1872, having been 49,000 barrels, against 40,000 on the same date in 1871.

There was a large number of disastrous fires in the oil regions at New York, Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Philadelphia during the year, and considerable amounts were destroyed or lost in transit on the railroads and ocean, as well as at London and on the Seine. Altogether the loss from these causes could not have not have been less than 250,000 barrels.

The total shipments from the Pennsylvania oil regions, of barrels of forty-five gallons, in 1871, was 5,460,210 barrels, against 5,219,129 barrels in 1870—an increase in the former of about 241,000 barrels. Of the shipments in 1871 there were about 510,000 barrels of refined, while in 1870 there was shipped of this article 430,000 barrels. The shipments have nearly doubled since 1866.

There was a considerable enlargement in the export of 1871 over that of 1870, the total being 155,000,000 gallons, against 141,400,000. The refined was 456,000 barrels in excess of that of 1870. The total export of crude equivalent in 1871 was 5,037,000 barrels against 4,417,000 in 1870, an increase in 1871 of 620,000 barrels.

The total consumption of petroleum in the world in 1871 is estimated at 6,002,000 barrels, an increase over 1870 of 712,000 barrels, and an increase over 1869 of 1,202,000 barrels. The consumption in the United States has largely increased. In Europe petroleum has now been well introduced, but only a moderate and gradual increase in consumption is looked for in the northern part of that country; but in the south, where the introduction has been more recent, a larger increase is expected in the next two or three years. The consumption in South America, Africa, China and Japan, is increasing slightly, but it is considered very doubtful if the article will be very extensively used in those countries. The rate at which the consumption will hereafter increase depends much upon the price at which the article is furnished to the consumer in the United States and Europe.

From the ports on the Mediterranean and Adriatic seas, the total amount withdrawn for consumption, in 1871, was 411,000 barrels—a very large increase, from the five leading North German ports the total amount taken for consumption, in 1871, was about 1,300,000 barrels, against 1,200,000 in 1870—an increase of over eight per cent. The receipts at the same ports, in 1871, were 1,468,000 barrels, against 1,195,000 in 1870, or about twenty two per cent. increase. There was no great alteration in the consumption of petroleum in the United Kingdom, but there was some increase in both the production and consumption of shale oils.

Some account is given of the development and production of petroleum in Silesia, Austria. There were on the first of December, 1871, altogether about fifteen to twenty wells in process of drilling, and about one hundred of all descriptions producing. Both the pumping and drilling of wells is pursued in a crude and inefficient manner, the development being in its infancy. But a very imperfect idea of the territory has been obtained; the sinking of wells thus far has been attended with only moderate success. The production during 1871 ranged between 400 and 700 barrels daily. The quality of the oil so far obtained has not obtained in Pennsylvania. Most of the wells are sunk to the depth of 300 or 400 feet. The production in Peru, South America, was very light during the year. Efforts are being made to introduce this oil in the European markets, and several cargoes have been shipped to London and the continent.

Mr. Plantamour, Professor of Astronomy at Geneva, has discovered a new comet which it said exceeds in magnitude any similar meteor hitherto known, and which he reports to be darting directly toward our globe with prodigious velocity, and with which it will come into collision on the 12th of next August. He says the approach of this terrific object will be heralded by an extraordinary display of meteors and the catastrophe cannot possibly be avoided unless by a deflection, not now to be prognosticated, produced by the comet impinging on the attractive scope of some other heavenly body. It is said that Mr. Cummings' astronomy corresponds with one of Dr. Cummings' more recent announcements; and, if so, science and religion—or one eccentric representative of it —will for once and finally reconcile their accord. Look out, therefore, for what Sam Slick would call a "tarnal smash."

During the week ending January 27 there were registered in England twenty joint stock companies, with an aggregate capital of £1,967,100. The largest was the London and California Mining Company, capital £330,000, and the smallest the Direct Atlantic Telegraph, capital £100. The only other company designations we notice the "Patent Triangle Firewood," whatever that may be.

At McIntosh's Camp, on St. Joseph and Denver Railroad, near Fairburg, Kansas, two or three days ago, a desperado, called Kentucky Jack, shot and killed two men, one of them McIntosh's clerk and the other his cook. The inmates of the camp tied the murderer to a stake and were about burning him alive when he was rescued by the authorities.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage Prepaid 26, 1872.

Due.

Allen, Mrs. Hattie E., Philadelphia, Pa.....1
Arnold, Miss Mannie Alice, Philadelphia, Pa.....3
Beck, Miss Isabella, New York, N. Y.....3
Bichl, Mr. F., Kittaning, Pa.....1
Brown, Albee F., Worcester, Mass.....3
Carter, George, Allegheny City, Pa.....3
Evans, W. Y., Dunkard, Pa.....3
Foster, J. E. H., Pittsburgh, Pa.....3
Hand, John, Noblestown, Pa.....3
Jamerson, Miss Mary A., Fairfield, Ohio.....3
King, Miss Ella C., Birmingham, Pa.....1
Matthias, Miss Mary A., Blairsville, Pa.....3
Mason, J. R., Muncie, Ind.....3
Mason, Mrs. Mollie, Chicago, Ill.....3
Milner, Miss Bessie, Philadelphia, Pa.....1
McConnigle, Mrs. Lizzie, New York.....3
Piper, Mrs. Rebecca E., Philadelphia, Pa.....3
Reyne, Mrs. Welsh & Co., Cadz, Ohio.....3
Selby, C. S. Shelbysville, Ill.....3
Sample, Miss Lucy, Seneryhill, Pa.....3

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

Miss Ada Gray, a new debutante for public favor, made her bow to a fair audience at this theater last evening, in the romantic drama of "Cora; or, the Pride of Wealth." Miss Gray is a lady of remarkably fine and attractive presence, and her acting was of a thoroughly artistic character. The play itself is not especially noteworthy, but such limited scope as it afforded for genuine dramatic effort was fully taken advantage of by Miss Gray, who displayed a force, vigor and conception of character which in time bid fair to give her an enviable place on the stage. The support of the stock company was very creditable, the *Tenebroff* of Mr. Welsh Edwards being—as, indeed, is all that this pains-taking actor does—rendered with perfect finish, strength, power and acceptability. Miss Gray dresses with great elegance. The representation last evening was not as numerously attended as it should have been, but this will undoubtedly not occur to-night. "Cora" will be repeated this evening.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The attendance at Manager Elsler's theatre last evening, when M'lle Marietta Ravel made her reappearance, was rather light. "Jartine" is a very loosely constructed play of the extremely sensational school, with little in the way of plot, and almost entirely devoid of literary merit, yet giving the beautiful young artist a sufficient chance to display her versatile powers. She has evidently been studying hard since her visit here last season, as her acting shows decided improvement. Such parts as fell to the stock company were generally made the most of, and the performance was satisfactory as could be made with such a piece. We hope to see M'lle Ravel in something more worthy her talents before she leaves us.

"Jartine" will be withdrawn after to-night.

Trimble's Varieties.

The lack of interest felt by the public in amusements just now does not seem to affect this popular place, as the attendance last night was very large, and the audience enthusiastic. There is no more experienced caterer in the line of variety entertainment than Manager Aims, and he has an able assistant in Mr. Fitzsimmons.

The Coal Exchange.

A regular meeting of the Coal Exchange was held yesterday morning in the office of Miller, Nickel & Co., on Smithfield street, for the purpose of taking into consideration the coal bill. A general discussion ensued on the features of the bill after which a committee was appointed to confer with Senator Humphreys on the subject. The committee consists of Messrs. J. W. Bisher, Simpson Horner, Addison Lysle and William Jones. The committee will present a report at another meeting, which will be held at the same place this morning.

THE DAMAGED IRON WORKS.

The Loss Exaggerated — The Amount of Insurance, etc.

The loss incurred by the partial destruction of the American Iron Works of Messrs. Jones & Laughlins, was much exaggerated, as a more careful examination of the buildings and machinery has shown. This will be very gratifying, not only to the proprietors, but to the public generally. Where the buildings destroyed are so extensive, and the machinery so susceptible to damage by fire and water, it is simply impossible to calculate losses with any degree of certainty until everything has cooled off, and the smoke has cleared away. The total insurance is $82,500, of which $25,000 is in Pittsburgh companies and $57,500 in other companies. The loss over the insurance will probably not exceed $40,000, making the total loss say $122,000. The following is a list of the companies with the amounts insured:

ON BUILDINGS AND MACHINERY.

Eureka	$ 5,000
Pittsburgh	5,000
Western	5,000
Citizens'	5,000
Monongahela	5,000
North American	5,000
Hartford	5,000
Merchants', Providence	5,000
Delaware Mutual	5,000
Home, of New York, two agencies, each $5,000	10,000
Phœnix, of Hartford	5,000
Springfield, Mass	5,000
Each $5,000 of the above companies is distributed as follows:	
New mill, building	$1,444 45
Furnace, machinery and engine	1,111 11
Foundry, building	666 67
Furnace stacks, crane, engine and machinery	444 44
Flasks and patterns	111 11
Spike factory, building	111 11
Engine, machinery, furnace and tools	555 56
Pattern shop, building	111 11
Engine, machinery and tools	222 22
Lumber and patterns	222 22
Total	$5,000 00

ON SPIKE FACTORY.

Continental, New York	1,200
Home, of Columbus	1,200
Standard, of New York	1,200
Commercial Union, London	1,200
Niagara	1,200
West Chester, on pattern building	1,500
Total	$82,500

The statement that the Merchants and Manufacturers' Insurance Company incurred a loss in this fire is not correct, as the above list embraces the whole amount of insurance on the damaged property.

THE OIL SUIT.

The Reasons for a New Trial.

The reasons filed in support of the motion for a new trial in the case of Owston & Sowers vs. The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, which had been mislaid for several days, were found yesterday, having been placed among the papers belonging to another case. The reasons, as has been stated, are quite lengthy, covering the following points:

First, that the jury erred in finding for plaintiffs on the basis of a contract on December 20th. Second, that the witnesses called by plaintiffs did not corroborate the statements of Mr. Owston, and their testimony was calculated to mislead the jury in determining as to the existence of said contract. Third, that the language of counsel for plaintiffs in his argument was highly inflammatory and denunciatory, and calculated to excite the prejudices of the jury by insinuations that the defendants were associated with the confederation. Fourth, that counsel without giving notice, and therefore unfairly, disregarded the intimations of the Court by arguing that defendants were associated with the oil combination. Fifth, that the jury erred in their construction of the alleged contract of December 20, 1869. Sixth, that they erred in assuming the validity of changes made by them the 20th of December and Christmas in their calculations, thus giving plaintiff a larger sum than they were entitled to. Seventh, that they erred in estimating the damages, and that they should have allowed only one-half the amount named in the verdict if properly computed under the instructions. Eighth, that two of the jurors were German, and could not understand the English language sufficiently well to obtain full knowledge of the evidence and the arguments of counsel, and that they were not therefore in the full, free and enlightened judgment of the jury. The other points assign errors of the Court in its rulings on questions raised and points of law submitted.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

Annual Convention of the County Association.

The annual Convention of the Allegheny County Sabbath School Association, will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, Wood street, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons, February 28th and 29th. A preliminary meeting will be held this evening, at seven and a half o'clock, in the above named church, at which addresses will be delivered by Rev. J. H. Vincent, H. Clay Trumbull, and Gen. Beaver. All interested in the Sunday School cause are cordially invited to be present. There will be mass meetings held on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, under the charge of the National Sabbath School Committee, in Allegheny. Among those who have promised to be present on Wednesday, the 28th, are Rev. Dr. Eggleston, Dr. Vincent, Rev. Geo. A. Peltz, Rev. Henry Clay Trumbull, Rev. Alfred Taylor, Ralph Wells, E. Payne Miller, E. D. Jones, B. F. Jacobs and Wm. Reynolds. Some of our pastors and Sunday School workers will make addresses.

The special topic for discussion, on Wednesday afternoon, will be "Our Difficulties and their Remedies." Thursday afternoon the annual reports will be read, and officers elected for the ensuing year.

SUNDAY SCHOOL NOTICE.

Mr. J. Bennet Tyler, the newly appointed Secretary for Sunday School work in the Presbyterian Church, desires to meet the pastors and superintendents of that denomination, in Allegheny county on Thursday, (not Wednesday,) at half-past ten o'clock A. M., in the First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh. Object: Explanations of plans, and acquaintance.

S. F. SCOVEL.

THE RAILWAY TURN-TABLE.

The Injunction Continued Until Further Order.

The motion to dissolve the injunction restraining the Street Commissioner of the First District from removing the turn-table placed on Smithfield street, opposite the Postoffice, by the Pleasant Valley Railway Company, was argued yesterday forenoon before Judge Hampton of the District Court. Jacob F. Slagle, Esq., supported the motion on behalf of the city, and contended that the Railway Company had placed the turn-table on the street without authority by law. A. M. Brown, Esq., represented the company, and took the ground that if the Street Commissioner removed the turn-table, under the resolution as passed by Councils, he would be liable to an action at law. The arguments were quite lengthy, and took a wide range. At the conclusion, Judge Hampton made an order continuing the injunction until further order of the court. He stated that this must not be taken as an indication as to what the final action of the court might be. The company should act on this limit, and settle the difficulty as soon as possible with the Councils.

Mortuary Report.

Following is a record of the deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending February 25, 1872, as reported by J. Guy McCandless, health physician: Accident, 2; drowning, 1; Bronchitis, 1; Consumption, 6; Disease of the Brain, 1; Disease of the Kidneys, 1; Disease of the Heart, 1; Dropsy, general, 1; Dropsy of the Chest, 1; Erysipelas, 3; Typhoid Fever, 1; Inflammation of the Bowels, 2; Inflammation of the Brain, 2; Inflammation of the Lungs, 3; Peritonitis, 1; Scarlatina, 1; Scrofula, 1; Marasmus, 1; Obstruction of Bowels, 1; Old Age, 2; Premature Birth, 2; Pyæmia, 1; Small-Pox, 4; Purulent Opchalmia, 1; Unknown, 1; Whooping Cough, 2. Ages—Of the children above there were under one year, 15; from one to two, 2; from two to five, 3; from five to ten 1; from ten to fifteen, 0; from fifteen to twenty, 3; from twenty to forty, 6; from forty to forty, 5; from forty to fifty, 5; from fifty to sixty, 4; from sixty to seventy, 5; from seventy to eighty, 1; from eighty to ninety, 1. Males, 28; females, 17; white, 42, colored, 4; total, 46.

A Patient Poisoned.

Coroner West was summoned, yesterday, to hold an inquest on the remains of a girl named Henrietta Seitz, who had died Sunday morning. The girl was sixteen years of age, and resided in Etna borough. The deceased had been suffering three or four days from neuralgic pains, and was attended by Dr. Marquis. On Saturday evening she grew worse, and the attending physician being in this city, the family summoned Dr. McBride, who prescribed morphia. When Dr. Marquis returned home he was summoned, and also prescribed morphia. The deceased then sank rapidly and expired at the time stated. At the inquest the doctors both gave it as their opinion that death resulted from opium poison. The inquest was then adjourned until Wednesday morning, when a number of physicians will be examined relative to the treatment of such cases.

The Rev. Rine Dismissed.

A telegraphic dispatch was received in the city yesterday, from Chicago, by a relative of the Rev. D. I. K. Rine, stating that the prosecution had been abandoned, and the defendant discharged. It will be remembered that Mr. Rine was arrested for the larceny of some bonds, and other valuable papers, the property of Mr. McCornick, which, as was alleged, he afterwards attempted to have turned into money. An effort was made for his discharge some weeks ago, but owing to the statements of a woman named Brown, who claimed to know something of the transaction, he was held in custody. He will probably now be able to give his side of the story.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

THE EQUALIZATION BILL.

A Lively Session in Select—A Short One in Common—Sundry Petitions, Resolutions and Ordinances Disposed Of—Reports of Committees—The Equalization Bill Amended and Passed in Select Council.

Yesterday afternoon there was held a regular meeting of our City Councils, with a fair attendance in each branch.

SELECT BRANCH.

This Council came to order at 2:15, President Gross in the chair.

Clerk Morrow read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved.

Mr. McCune—A remonstrance against the proposed extension of the Allegheny and Manchester Railway on Sixth to Liberty street. Railroad Committee.

Mr. Rafferty presented the petition of Mary Finch, for assessment of damages caused her property by the grading of Shingiss street. Referred to the Committee on Appeals.

Mr. Morrow—A petition for two fire plugs on Forbes street. Water Committee.

Also, petition for the further opening of Van Braam street. Street Committee.

Also, ordinance for the further opening of Forbes street. Street Committee.

Mr. Chalmers—A petition for the erection of a wooden building. Referred to Wooden Building Committee.

Mr. McCarthy—A remonstrance against the straightening of Center avenue. Road Committee.

Mr. R. P. Jones, petitions for the opening of Halket street to Frazier, and Frazier to Bates street. Ordinances authorizing the same were finally passed.

Mr. Lloyd—An ordinance for the prevention of the waste of water, providing that it shall be the duty of the police when they notice water being wasted from hydrants, &c., to notify the owner of the premises to stop the same, and if he fail to abate the flow of water that he shall be held liable to a fine of $5, to be recovered as other fines and forfeitures.

Rules suspended and ordinance passed finally.

Mr. Lloyd offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we recommend our members of the Legislature to favor the passage of a supplement to the Penn avenue improvement act authorizing the Commissioners to be selected for the improvement of Fifth avenue to assess the cost of said improvement on the property benefited thereby.

Passed.

Mr. Riddell, a remonstrance against the opening of Center avenue from Soho to Reed street. Road Committee.

THE OLD BLOCK HOUSE.

Mr. Riddell offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, a portion of the surroundings of Fort Pitt is a brick redoubt, built by Col. Boquet in 1764, which is yet standing within the limits of our city, a venerable but rejected relic of the historic past, and,

Whereas, It is fitting that the citizens of Pittsburgh should themselves hold in trust and proudly cherish a spot thus consecrated by early local traditions, therefore be it

Resolved, That a joint committee of five members of Council be appointed to negotiate for the acquisition of the property mentioned in the foregoing preamble, and that they report to Councils the terms upon which the same can be obtained, for their action. Passed, and Messrs. Riddell and Asdale appointed in Select Council. Common Council concurred, and Messrs. Cohen Arthurs and Dixon appointed.

Mr. J. W. Jones, petition for lighting the City Solicitor to draft an act of assembly requiring that no contracts for street improvements be made until approved by the Street Committee. Adopted.

Mr. Aiken—An ordinance for the further opening of Dennison avenue. Passed finally.

Also, petition changing the place of election in the Twentieth ward to the new school house. Passed finally.

Mr. J. H. Jones—A petition for the change of grade of Forbes street between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets. Street Committee.

Mr. McCune—A petition from Sands & Rowland for permission to erect a frame building in the Fourth ward. Wooden Building Committee.

FROM COMMON COUNCIL.

The following business was received from Common Council: Reports of Street Committee, favoring the petition of Lafayette Engine House; Police Committee, favoring the dismissal of charges preferred by the chief engineer; Police Committee, Survey Committee; ordinance widening Highland avenue from Penn avenue to location of new water works; resolution for street crossing in front of new City Hall; ordinance for grading and paving Forty-seventh street, from Center street to Allegheny Valley Railway; resolution authorizing the redistricting of the sewers throughout the city; ordinance requiring the City Engineer to survey a lot in the Twenty-first ward for a market house. Also, the above business from Common Council Select Council concurred.

Mr. Dilworth presented a communication from the Controller, asking for the postponement of the time for the presentation of his annual report until next meeting of Councils. Granted.

Sundry petitions for reduction of taxes were referred to the Committee on Appeals.

Mr. Littell—A supplement to an ordinance to provide for the issue and sale of bonds to redeem certain bonds of the city, and providing that the city guarantee the payment of the State tax.

Mr. Burgwin said that if the act limited the interest to five per cent per annum, he could not see how Councils had the power to increase the interest or pay the State tax on the bonds.

Mr. Littell said that from the Controller he learned that ninety-six cents was the best that could be obtained for the bonds. The State tax for which they are given are a great many bonds in the market not paying any State tax, and of course they take the precedence with capitalists.

Mr. Riddell did not think the legality of the act was so much to be questioned. The main consideration is, is the city prepared to guarantee the payment, by the city, of the State tax. He thought that that duty could be best paid by the city that the money borrowed would cost ten per cent, at least. The proposition was a serious one and should be carefully considered by Councils.

Mr. Aiken stated that the matter had been before the Finance Committee for some time. Large lots of bonds had been purchased before the bonds unless the State tax was paid by the city or taken off altogether.

Mr. McCune said the State tax was three mills. As the bonds are exempt from taxes this session of the Legislature the members had refused to exempt any city bonds. He thought it better for the city to guarantee the payment of the State tax, in order to get the bonds sold.

Mr. Burgwin thought that there was

VERY LITTLE LAW IN THE MATTER.

If Councils had not the right to pay the State tax, he certainly would not favor the making of contracts by which such payment would be made until after the next legislature, on technical points. He hoped that the Legislature would relieve the bonds from taxation, and offered a resolution to that effect.

Mr. Lloyd was of opinion that the passage of any such resolution would only be in the way of efforts made to have the tax abated altogether.

Mr. Littell thought it better to delay any legislation in the matter at present, and for Councils to guarantee the payment by the city of the State tax.

Mr. Zern called upon the City Solicitor for his opinion upon the subject.

Mr. Slagle was not able to say whether the guaranteeing of the state tax by Councils would be proved illegal or not, not having had the necessary time to examine the matter.

After some further discussion the ordinance was read three times and passed.

A resolution of Mr. Burgwin's asking the Legislature to validate any arrangements the Councils may make to pay the State tax on bonds was then passed.

Mr. Lloyd offered the report of the Water Committee for February, which was read.

Mr. Wainwright offered a resolution authorizing the payment of $13,663 33 to M. L. Malone, for balance due on contract for building the Fifth avenue Market House, the sum to be taken from the Contingent Fund and to be paid back from the sale of bonds issued for the building of Fifth Avenue Market House. Passed finally.

Mr. Asdale offered the report of the Committee on Allegheny Wharf.

Mr. Pearson objected to the reception of the report on the grounds that the committee had not organized at the hour required by law. Objection overruled." The report stated that Mr. Asdale had been elected Chairman. The receipts for the month were $405 36. Expenditures, salaries, &c., $130 58. Received and filed.

THE FUN BEGINS.

Mr. Montooth offered the report of the Ordinance Committee, accompanied by an act of Assembly, as follows:

An act giving power to the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh to equalize the valuations of real estate within the city of Pittsburgh, for city purposes.

SECTION 1. That the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, either by themselves or by their proper officers or agents, shall have the power to alter, revise and equalize the valuation of the taxable real estate within the city for city purposes.

SEC. 2. That the said Councils of the city of Pittsburgh shall take for city purposes the aggregate valuation of the taxable real estate assessed for county purposes, and in the altering, revising or equalizing said valuations for city purposes, they shall not increase the aggregate amount assessed for county purposes within the city.

Mr. Burgwin desired to know how the Chairman of the Ordinance Committee could ask Councils to act on the report of an act of Assembly without giving any reasons therefor.

Mr. McCarthy—I have an amendment to offer to the proposed act and desire to read it now.

Mr. Burgwin offered a minority report from Messrs. Negley and Johns of the Ordinance Committee. This was read first and set forth that the law of 1854 requires Councils to make and return a perfect list, under oath of all property taxable, at its just value, and that if this were done, it would be all that was necessary in the premises. In regard to the equalization of taxation the majority of the Committee were of opinion that those who were asking for the passage of the act were totally cognizant of all its provisions. This he feared was not the case.

TROUBLE BREWING.

Mr. Pearson moved to lay the minority report on the table?

Mr. McCarthy I move that——

Several voices—"Not debatable," "question," "question."

Mr. Riddell did not rise to discuss the motion but to ask a question. What will be the effect on the original report of the minority report is laid on the table?

The President—It will have to stand on its merits.

Mr. Riddell—Then I call for the yeas and nays on the motion to lay the minority report on the table.

They were given with the following result:

AYES—Ahl, Asdale, Chalmers, Hoeh, House, Hunter, Jeremy, Lang, Liddell, Miller, McCarthy, McCune, McDonald, Morrow, Montooth, Neely, O'Neill, Pearson, Rafferty, Schmidt, Wilson and Zern 22.

NAYS—Aiken, Burgwin, Chislett, Chambers, Donnelly, Jones, E. P.; Jones, J. H.; Littell, Lloyd, Murray, Riddell, Scully, Seely, Smith, Thompson, Wainwright, Waring and President Gross—19.

Mr. McCarthy then offered an amendment to the original draft to the effect that a Board of twenty-three persons, one from each ward, be elected by the people, and that said Board shall be authorized to equalize the value of real estate.

Mr. Littell—I ask that the ayes and nays be counted and recorded on each motion or resolution concerning this matter.

The amendment was then passed by a vote of 20 ayes to 16 nays.

Mr. McCarthy—I now ask the